The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4056 號六十五零千四第 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1870. 西曆一千八百七十年十一月初四日 PRICE $1 PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Nov. 4, JAPAN, Amer. ship, 4,352, Warsaw, San Francisco 1st October, and Yokohama 29th, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 4, LUCKY, Siam. bk, 424, Hellstrom, Chefoo 26th October, General.—CHINESE.
Nov. 4, CHUKIANG, Brit. str., 636, Warden, Canton 3rd Nov., General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

Nov. 3, MADRAS, str., for Yokohama.
Nov. 3, SUNDA, str., for Shanghai.
Nov. 3, CIRCE, str., for Manila.
Nov. 3, L'IMPERATRICE, for Bangkok.
Nov. 3, COLUMBO, for Bangkok.
Nov. 3, HYACINTH, for Macao.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
3RD NOVEMBER.
Albert Victor, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per Lucky, from Chefoo,—
2 Chinese.
Per Japan, str., from San Francisco, &c.,—
16 Cabin, and 525 Chinese (4 deaths.)

Reports.

None.

Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

TUNG-HING THEATRE.

A CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, by a Company of good Chinese Actors, will take place in the above Theatre, at Taipingshan, for six days and nights, commencing from 2nd and ending on the 8th November, Sunday excepted. All actors of this Company are well-known for their Theatrical skill, and no doubt all performances will be performed with great success.
First class Seat ... ... One Dollar.
1w 1933 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1870.

TO LET.
With possession from the 1st December, n.s.

THE GROUND FLOOR, of our Premises, facing Queen's Road, containing two spacious front-rooms, suitable for offices, and storeroom.
SANDER & Co.
tf 1938 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Telegram, received from Galle, is published for general information.
By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1870.

"A new light at Perim about to be set up. During change the stationary light from the Aden light ship will be substituted and placed on the flagstaff at Perim about one hundred and fifty yards due East of old light. This temporary light will be erected on or about the twenty-sixth October, be visible from a distance of ten miles. A smaller light will be substituted on the Aden light ship to replace that sent to Perim." [3d 1941

NOTICE.

MR. ABDOOLABHOY DAVERAZ will sign our firm from this date.
HASSANBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN & Co.
15d 1922 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

MR. FRAS. W. G. VON STOCKHAUSEN takes the management of the HONGKONG HOTEL from this date.
LEE YIK,
Lessee of the Hongkong Hotel.
1m 1928 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day re-established a branch of my firm at Shanghai, under the name and style of REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY; and Mr. KASSUMALLY ALLYBUZAK is authorized to sign the same.
REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.
15d 1890 Hongkong, 24th October, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.
JOHN DENT.
6m 1191 Shanghai, 13th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between JOHs. SCHWANBECK and H. THIEL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; Messrs. RACZYNSKI, BARBIER & Co. having taken over the succession of our business.
SCHWANBECK & THIEL.
1m 1888 Saigon, 30th September, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS at this port, under the name and style of
RACZYNSKI, BARBIER & Co.,
taking the succession of the business of Messrs.
SCHWANBECK & THIEL,
which ceased on the 30th September, 1870.
EDOUARD RACZYNSKI.
RAOUL BARBIER.
1m 1889 Saigon, 1st October, 1870.

D. DRYSDALE & Co. will continue the business of WILLIAM SWAN, Praya, No. 6, adjoining the P. M. S. S. Company's Coal Stores.
WM. SWAN.
1m 1798 Hongkong, 5th October, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.
The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day closed our business in Hongkong.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 1290 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

F. D. WALKER & CO.
SHIP BROKERS
AND
GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 24B, YOKOHAMA,
1y 641] JAPAN. [Ap. 4

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. R. ROWETT.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Thomas Pyke, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CANTON RACES.

THE above Races will take place on THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th December next.
FRED. W. COARE,
Clerk of the Course.
2w 1915 Hongkong, 31st October, 1870.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1869-71.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Dividend of Taels One Hundred (Tls. 100) per Share will be payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Shanghai, on and after the 25th instant. Warrants will be issued shortly.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
tf 1899 Shanghai, 21st October, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged.
Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1296 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above at 5/8% net.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

JARRAH JARRAH OR AUSTRALIAN MAHOGANY.

WARRANTED impervious to the ravages of both white ants and the sea worm. The undersigned are prepared to furnish Estimates and make Contracts for the supply of any quantity of this Wood in Scantlings, to any Port in China and Japan. Piers, Jetties, Roofs, Floors, Doors, Windows, &c., supplied complete. The cost though necessarily somewhat higher than the Manila and Singapore Hard Woods will be found to compare favorably with Teak.
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, Civil Engineers, &c.
1m 1855 Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

FOR SALE, ex "Corea."

4 BROADWOOD'S PIANO FORTES, (selected expressly for this climate).
1 COTTAGE,
2 Cottage GRANDS, } Extra Strings and Covers to each.
1 Semi GRAND,
For particulars, apply by Letter to A.B.C., office of this paper.
1m 1851 Hongkong, 19th October, 1870.

THISTADT & TAUFER,
GUN SMITHS
AND
PRACTICAL ENGINEERS,
No. 17,
tf 1852] PRAYA CENTRAL. [Oct. 19

FOR SALE.

THE whole STOCK and TOOLS of the "WEST POINT FOUNDRY," with a lease on the premises for 3 years, commencing 17th June last, and can be renewed on the same terms.
For particulars, apply on the premises.
tf 1795 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the Wellington Street wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, and Dining Room.
Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, " 7.

BILLIARD ROOMS.
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.
tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

WANTED by a Lady about to proceed to Southampton by the P. & O. Steamer in two or three months time, a respectable person, to take charge on the voyage, of a child 13 months old. In the event of such person wishing to reside with the Lady, till the departure this could be arranged, also employment in England as nurse if so desired.
Address Y. Z., Daily Press Office.
tf 1874 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1870.

DENTISTRY,
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,—street N.E. of Victoria Gaol.

ARTIFICIAL WORK on gold and other bases. Fees for filling, scaling, or extracting teeth, $5 each operation. A liberal reduction to persons of small means.
tf 1597 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

EASTLACK AND WINN,
Dental Surgeons.

DR. WINN having returned from Japan, resumes the practice of his Profession in Hongkong.
Temporary offices No. 1, Wyndham Street, premises formerly occupied by BONNETT & Co., Up Stairs.
2m 1789 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-187.

CAPITAL, DOLLARS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF $5,000 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL, DOLLARS 250,000, OR DOLLARS 1,000 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:—
Honorable H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Chairman.
Honorable W. KESWICK, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., of Messrs. John Burd & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
Directors of the Society 1868-1870.

AT a General Meeting held on Monday, the 1st August, 1870, the undermentioned Resolutions were passed relative to the continuance of the Society for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1871, and notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the new Society in the following form will be received at its Offices until 30th November, 1870.
Applications for shares from Persons non resident in Hongkong must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Articles of Association on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Society.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1870.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.
To the Provisional Committee of the
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.
GENTLEMEN,
I hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Society and agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Dollars 1,000 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association whenever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Printed forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Office of the Society.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.
Res. I.—That a new Society be formed bearing the same title as the present one, to commence business on the 1st January, 1871, and terminate on the 31st December, 1873, the Capital, amount to be paid up, and the number of shares to be the same as the present Society, and the Articles of Association to be similar as far as regards the more important clauses.
Res. II.—That the present Board of Directors shall act as a Provisional Committee for the purpose of organizing the new Society, registering the Articles of Association, and allotting the shares, and that when a sufficient number of shares are allotted, the then Shareholders shall be asked to elect their own Directors, who will also take over the affairs of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business. [1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—
Swatow, Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy, " ELLES & Co.
Foochow, " OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo, " DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang, " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo, " FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki, " ALT & Co.
Yokohama, " SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé, " BROWNE & Co.
Saigon, " HAUSCHILD & SOENSEN.
Singapore, " GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang, " A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin, JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.
Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 390 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their New Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 4th November, 1870, at noon,—
36 Casks PAINTS, assorted Colors; Californian BUTTER, in Kits; 1 Case American Chewing TOBACCO; EAU DE COLOGNE; A few Cases superior WALL PAPER; HUCKABACKS; Sundry Cases MATCHES; Gilt Picture FRAMES and ENGRAVINGS; RUGS; MIRRORS; 10 Cases HAMS; Oilman's STORES; Cash BOXES; Table CUTLERY; Key RINGS, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
70 Cases SHERRY, and Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
1939 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WEEKLY SALE.

FIGUEIREDO & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
TO MORROW,
the 5th November, 1870, at noon,
At their New Sales Rooms, (Ground Floor of Hongkong Hotel),—
Old PORT WINE; CLARET, Hennessy's BRANDY, LIQUEURS, SHERRY, OLD TOM, Brown Honey SOAP, RIFLES with Sword Bayonets, Sole LEATHER, Assorted Sizes Shackle KNIVES, Saloon MATCHES, Leather and Carpet BAGS, Key RINGS, Bordered HANDKERCHIEFS, Flexible BUTTONS, Fancy TWEEDS, Hearth RUGS, Striped BLANKETS, Silver WATCHES, BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS, Electric MACHINES, &c., &c., &c.
(For account of the concerned,)
15 Tubs Swedish STEEL.
2 Bales 10 lbs. BLANKETS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1946 Hongkong, 4th November, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. to offer by Public Auction,
On or about the 1st December, 1870,
(if not previously disposed of by private Contract),—
The Company's Iron S.S.S.
"FORMOSA,"
Register tonnage of Ship............450 Tons.
" " Engine room, 225 "
Total...675 Tons.
Description of Engines—Four Piston Rod.
Horse Power..................155.
A complete inventory can be seen and particulars obtained on application to the Auctioneer.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.
CHARLES H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
2929 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

TO LET.

THOSE desirable ROOMS, known as No. 10, CLUB CHAMBERS.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1174 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.
tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, East Point, at 3 P.M. on the 15th November, 1870. The Transfer Books will be closed from 31st October to 15th November inclusive.
By order,
ZEPH. BARTON,
General Manager.
16d 1918 Hongkong, 31st October, 1870.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.
They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—
Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves.............. $0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits,—
6 lbs. tins.............. 0.75 each.
12 " .... 1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits.... 0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits.............. 0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

KWONG HING.

AH-YON, HAS FOR SALE BEST COALS OF ALL KINDS,
SCOTT LANE, No. 57,
Praya West.
3m 1826] HONGKONG. [Oct. 13

GABRIEL'S PREPARATION for the TEETH.
Gabriel's Coralite Tooth Paste...... Price 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Royal Tooth Powder.......... 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's White Guttapercha Enamel... 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Osteo Enamel Stopping......... 5s. 0d.
Gabriel's Odontalgique Essence.......... 5s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and Storekeepers throughout the World,
With Directions for Personal Use.

Manufactured only by
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
DENTISTS,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH
May have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, (which do not prove satisfactory,) at moderate charges.
Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.
**All letters to be addressed to 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
A6m 1636] [Sept. 7.

Intimations.

ALEXANDRE BOYER.

SELLING OFF.

ALEXANDRE BOYER being about to leave the Colony, has the honor to inform the public and gentry of Hongkong, that, from and after the 4th of October, he will dispose of his large and valuable stock of Millinery, Drapery, &c., at cost prices.

A Large Assortment of SILKS, &c., Comprising—
Black Corded SILK.
Rich Fancy Coloured SILKS.
Black and Coloured VELVETS.
French Foulards for DRESSES.
Barage and Fancy DRESSES.
Black CRAPES.
FRENCH MERINOES, Black and Coloured.
Plain, White and Coloured FLANNELS.
Black VELVETEEN.
Black ALPACAS and PARAMATTAS.
Ladies' ready made Black SILK, VELVET and CLOTH JACKETS.
A Large Assortment of TRIMMINGS, Plain and Fancy, for Dresses.
A Selection of Fancy CLOTHS, for Gentlemen's SUITS.
The Latest Fashions of Ladies' WOOLLEN JACKETS.
Gentlemen's GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS.
Gentlemen's ready made SHIRTS.
Gentlemen's Fancy COLLARS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's LISLE THREAD, Woollen and Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS.
Gentlemen's Coloured SILK SCARVES and NECKTIES.
French Coloured MUSLINS.
Plain, White, STRIPED and CHECKED MUSLINS.
Plain, White and Grey LINENS.
Fancy Coloured LINSAYS.
Coloured Chintz for SOFAS, &c.
Printed PERCALES.
Embroidered Insertions and Edgings in MUSLIN.
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies' Fancy SHAWLS, Lace and Woollen.
Rich black Lace JACKETS.
Gentlemen's and Children's Sailor Straw HATS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid BOOTS.
Gentlemen's high, Grey FELT HATS.
Baby's Lace CAPS.
Ladies' Coloured BELTS and SASHES.
Plain, White Linen and Embroidered HANKERCHIEFS.
A great and variety of Flowers for HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS.
Gentlemen's STICKS.
English Woollen BLANKETS and COUNTERPANES.
SHEETINGS.
Fine Turkish TOWELS.
ANTIMACCASSARS, small and large.
Lace Window CURTAINS.
Fancy Coloured TABLECLOTHS.
French Spring Mattresses for BEDS, CANOPIES, &c.
Imitation French JEWELLERY.
Black JET JEWELLERY for mourning, &c.
Work BOXES for Children.
French and English GRAMMARS.
French and English DICTIONARIES.
Fancy Wall PAPERS and BORDERS.
Fancy ENGRAVINGS, Plain and Coloured.
French and English PERFUMERY, from the best London and Paris Houses.
TOYS for Children, &c., &c.
GLASS MIRRORS, and "STORE FIXTURES," &c., &c., &c.
The Store, now closed for taking Stock, will be re-opened on the 4th of October, 1870.
Queen's-road Central.
1765 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against A. BOYER are requested to send in their bills as soon as possible; and all such having debts due to him, will be kind enough to settle them at once.
1766 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

TIMES.
GLOBE.
PALL MALL GAZETTE.
STANDARD.
THE MAIL.
ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.
BELL'S LIFE.
COURT JOURNAL.
FIELD.
GRAPHIC.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LANCET.
MITCHELL'S MARITIME REGISTER.
PUNCH.
PUBLIC OPINION.
SATURDAY REVIEW.
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.
WEEKLY DESPATCH.
EUROPEAN MAIL.
OVERLAND MAIL.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
ART JOURNAL.
BELGRAVIA.
CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.
CORNHILL.
FAMILY HERALD.
GOOD WORDS.
LONDON SOCIETY.
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.
ST. PAUL'S.
TEMPLE BAR.
TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE.
QUARTERLY REVIEW.
HARPER'S MONTHLY.
PUTMAN'S MONTHLY.
NEW YORK HERALD.
BOSTON WEEKLY JOURNAL.
PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY PRESS.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
ALTA CALIFORNIA.
OVERLAND MONTHLY.
Orders are requested for above, or other Newspapers or Periodicals, for 1871; latest date for receiving Subscriptions 18th November.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
News Agents.
1561 Hongkong, 21st October, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

MR. WILLIAM BIRCH,
Polyphonist,
AND
MR. R. W. KOHLER,
The Great Australian Minstrel,
will give their first
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL WHITFEILD,
At the above named place,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,
NOVEMBER 5TH, 1870.

Admission..............................One Dollar.
Dress Circle..............................Two Dollar.

N.B.—Parties requiring private boxes are requested to leave their names at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s where a plan of the house may be seen and seats can be secured.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.
1947 Hongkong, 4th November, 1870.

HUGO PELLICO,

HAS the honor to announce that he will give a
CONCERT
AT THE
CITY HALL,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, 10TH NOVEMBER,
Assisted by a number of
LADY AND GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.
1914 Hongkong, 31st October, 1870.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"AZOF,"
for the above places, is postponed until MONDAY, the 7th instant, at noon.
W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1870. [4d 1931

FOR SALE.

THE Yacht "LUFRA." Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
5d 1924 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON & CHINA HERALD being now incorporated with the "Overland Mail," subscribers will receive that paper in future. The "Daily Press Office" will continue to act as agents.
tf Hongkong, 9th August, 1870.

H. M. NAVAL YARD.

HONGKONG, 1st November, 1870.

THE Naval Storekeeper hereby gives notice that on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at noon, he will be ready to Treat under the conditions contained in the Regulations of Her Majesty's Transport Service, and the form of Charter Party, which may be seen at the above office, for conveyance from Hongkong to Portsmouth Harbor, *80 1st class Passengers, 115 Invalids, 202 time expired men (Naval and Military), 1 Woman and 4 Children—say: about 352 in all.
Tenders are to be made at rates per head (officers and men separately), which are to include conveyance, freight of baggage, according to Government Scale (appendix 22 of the Transport Regulations), the supply of articles for the mess place, cabins, and berths (appendix 15), articles for table use of 3rd class Passengers, and drinking Tanks for use on the mess deck (appendix 16), and of Cooking utensils, fuel, lights, accessaries for their use (appendix 17), as well as of all such stores (especially those referred to in article 97), and other requisites as are required by the Transport Regulations to be provided by the owners. Messing for officers, or other 1st class Passengers, is to be supplied by the owners, and will be paid for (in addition to the above charges per head) at the rates specified in appendix 23 of the Regulations, which rates are to include the supply of Bedding (exclusive of Bed linen and Towels), medical comforts, articles for Table use, Cooking utensils, fuel, lights, and other requisites, (article 201, and appendix 15 to 17 of the Regulations).
Fittings will be erected, and Provisions, Water, Medical Comforts, and Bedding for the 3rd class passengers as well as for their families, will be found by Government. Owners are to supply a distilling apparatus, the requisites for baking Bread, and Water Casks or Tanks. A Competent Person is to be provided by the owners, at their expense, to manage the distilling apparatus, to keep it in effective working order, and to issue the distilled water.
All Tenders must be made upon the printed form provided for the purpose, which may be obtained on application at the said office, and be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and addressed to the Naval Storekeeper, and bear in the left hand corner the words, "Tender for the Conveyance of Troops."
No Tender will be received after 12 o'clock at noon on the day of treaty.

* In a ship provided with a distilling apparatus, only half the stock of filtered water required by the Transport Regulations need be shipped. [4d 1935

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug Woosung is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May 3

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

Intimations.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE First Performance, for the Season 1870-71, will take place at the
CITY HALL THEATRE,
THIS EVENING,
the 4th Nov., 1870,
When will be presented the Sparkling Comedietta Entitled
"DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND."
Characters.
Mr. Heartley..........Mr. ASH.
Capt. Seymour..........Mr. H. F. DE COURCY.
Capt. Howard..........Mr. HEPWORTH GORDON.
Trick..........Mr. TRAER.
Trap..........Mr. P. P. CONGE.
Charlotte Doubtful....Miss MINNIE GORDON.

To be followed by the Favorite Burlesque Entitled
"ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE."
Characters.
Orpheus..........Mr. P. P. CONGE.
Aristocus..........Mr. CLERKE.
Pluto..........Mr. HOCKEY.
Charon..........Mr. ASH.
Apollo..........Miss SNOWDON.
Cerberus..........{Mr. SNAKLEY YOW (the original Dog Fiend.)
Proserpine..........Mrs. DE SMYTHE JONES.
Eurydice..........Miss BELLA DE COURCY.
Clotilda..........Miss SPLODGER.
1st Fate..........Miss MINNIE GORDON.
2nd " ....Miss CARRY MONTGOMERY.
3rd " ....Miss NELLY TRAVERS.
1st Fury..........Mrs. GLORIANA GORGON.
2nd " ....Mrs. MEDUSA MURPHY.
3rd " ....Mrs. CLYTEMNESTRA CLUPPINS.

The incidental Music will be under the direction of Mr. W. J. COLLENDER, Bandmaster H.M. 75th Regt.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.30.
Boxes $15.00
Stalls 2.00
Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen, after 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 1st November, also at the door of the Theatre on the night of the Performance.
By kind permission of Col. Milles and the Officers of H.M. 75th Regiment, the Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Hon Secretary.
1907 Hongkong, 28th October, 1870.

A CONCERT

FOR the benefit of the Sick and Wounded during the present War in Europe
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
CITY HALL,
on or about
WEDNESDAY,
The 30th November, 1870.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. MAJOR-GENERAL WHITFEILD,
Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding the Forces in China and Japan, &c., &c.

Members of the HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY, Signor PELLICO, several Amateurs and the Band of H.M.'s 75th Regiment have kindly promised their assistance.
Further particulars will be shortly announced, and the Undersigned will gladly receive communications from members of the Community who are willing to co-operate.
HENRY B. LEMANN,
Hon. Sec., &c., pro tem.
tf 1948 Hongkong, 4th November, 1870.

Notices to Consignees.

KATE CARNIE, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1932 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1870.

CONSIGNEES per O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Diomed, are hereby notified that the cargo is being landed at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Godowns, where it will lie at their risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery on and after 2nd inst. Goods remaining in Store after 11th instant will be subject to Rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned, by
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
4, Praya.
7d 1919 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

BRITISH S.S. ERCILLIA, FROM LONDON.

WITH reference to the notice of the 19th October, consignees of the undermentioned goods by the above steamer from London, consigned to Order, are requested to communicate immediately with the Undersigned.
J H 171/180 A (in triangle) } 10 Cases Merchandise, shipped by Robertson & Co.
JS&Co. 1, 1 Case Pistols, shipped by Sanderson & Co.
K 76/77, 2 Cases Merchandise, shipped by Albert Schrader & Co.
JSL (in triangle) 1/9, 9 Cases } Merchandise,
C&B 10/11, 2 Casks } shipped by Crosse & Blackwell.
S D&C (in triangle) 1/4, C&B { 4 Cases Merchandise, shipped by Crosse & Blackwell.
R (in diamond) 1/14, 14 package Merchandise, shipped by Nicolson Brothers.
M (in double triangle) 4, 1 Case Merchandise, W shipped by F. M. Schwartz.
no mark 666/667, 2 Cases Merchandise, shipped by Mertens & Co.
AEG 3104/3128, 25 Bales Merchandise, shipped by Robertson & Co.
W. D. Adams, Esq., 1 Box, shipped by R. Adams & Co.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.,
Agents, Brit. S. S. "Ercillia."
tf 1876 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1870.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. Ercillia, from London via Suez Canal, are hereby informed that the said steamer sustained considerable damages on her outward voyage, in consequence of which it has been found necessary to discharge the whole cargo for China and Japan, in Singapore, pending further reports on the necessary repairs of the steamer. All goods have been stored in the godowns of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company at Singapore, and consignees are hereby requested to state immediately to the Undersigned the value of their respective consignments, in order to declare the correct amount for Insurance against loss by fire on the policies taken out by the Singapore Agents.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.,
Agents, British S.S. "Ercillia."
tf 1854 Hongkong, 19th October, 1870.

BRITISH SHIP COREA, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1834 Hongkong, 17th October, 1870.

SHIP "DUNMAIL," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature. They are hereby informed that the same is now being landed at Mr. E. NORTON'S Offices, on the Praya, and are requested to take immediate delivery, on receipt of notice that the goods are at hand, failing which, such cargo will be sold, after forty-eight hours, for account of those concerned.
The expense of procuring and delivering the cargo will also have to be borne by the Consignees.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents for Peter Thompson, late Master Ship "Dunmail."
tf 944 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. Brown & Co., Swatow.
„ Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Amoy.
„ Hedge & Co., Foochow.
„ Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai.
„ Kelly & Co., do.
„ Wachtels, Groos & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. Fisher, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

DEATH.

On the 3rd instant, at 8 P.M., William Edwin Pearce, aged 2 years, 3½ months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A letter signed "J. M." cannot be inserted till verified by the full signature of the writer.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press

Hongkong, November 4th, 1870.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* which certainly deserves the credit, if credit it is, of having given forth the most varied views of the China question, publishes in its issue of September 20th, an article, which, while it embodies a great deal of truth—sufficient indeed to show that it is from the pen of an experienced writer, contains statements painfully calculated to mislead. It is stated that the policy which has directed British trading relations with this country may be epitomised as: "Be my customer or I will kill you." These words, as is too often the case with brilliant expressions, convey a very erroneous idea, and in point of fact beg the whole question which is at issue. They induce the notion that the action of Great Britain in China has been simply that of forcing trade upon an unwilling country, and to complete the falsity of the impression, the writer goes on to represent by implication, that the trade which was forced on the Chinese was only that in opium.

It is not true that Great Britain forced trade on China in the sense which is implied by the expression above alluded to—a fact which is patent upon a little reflection, as to what trade is. Trade is a two sided affair, and a trade between two countries must be to their mutual advantage or it cannot continue. It is possible to force trading relations on a nation. It is impossible to force trade. What Great Britain did in China was to establish trading relations. The trade itself is the result of the mutual necessities of the two nations. The Chinese people at large are anxious for foreign trade. It is opposed only by special classes who are fearful that vested interests will be destroyed by its introduction, and by the Mandarins, who are afraid that their opportunities for obtaining taxes from the monopolists will be done away with. If the Chinese did not want our trade they would not buy our goods. But they do buy our goods, and that in enormous quantities; and they buy not only opium but an immense amount of manufactured goods; while they have for years been fattening on the increasing prices, which our merchants have been paying for Tea and Silk, while the foreign traders themselves, as is too painfully known, have, at least for the last five years found the business, in consequence of the restrictions which the Mandarins put upon it, anything but a winning game, though of course to the Home Country it has on the whole been an enormous advantage, not only by giving employment to Lancashire operatives, and supplying the masses with Tea, one of the first necessaries of life; but in yielding a very large revenue to the Imperial Government on Tea, and to the Indian Government on Opium. But notwithstanding these obvious considerations the apologists of the Chinese, and a large section of the public at home, are never tired of speaking of the wrong which was done by the so-called forcing trade upon China, the only ground for any such idea being the belief, now incontestibly proved to be erroneous, that foreigners introduced opium into the country; the truth being that opium was cultivated and largely consumed in China long before foreigners came to the country. But it suited the Chinese to raise the cry against foreigners that they were injuring the people by selling them opium, and, by so doing, they succeeded in getting the first war with them designated the Opium War, and this name has been quite sufficient to stand against all the facts and all the arguments which time and more extended investigation have brought to light on this part of the subject. The evils of opium smoking have been grossly exaggerated, but whatever they are, it cannot in any fairness be said that they are attributable to the advent of foreign trade.

As regards the other portions of foreign commerce, they have been of the most signal benefit to China. Millions of her people have been employed in the production of Tea and Silk for foreign markets, at prices which could never have been attained had the trade not been, as it is said, forced upon her; while the masses have also been able to buy the first necessaries of clothing at far cheaper rates than could be the case had the old exclusive policy been adhered to. It is indeed somewhat astonishing, to find in the present day any one willing to argue that the establishment of trading relations is likely to be a disadvantage to any nation. Unless the trade were to the advantage of all concerned in it, it would speedily die a natural death; and the continued representation that injury has been done to China by establishing trading relations, after the trade has gone on steadily increasing for over a quarter of a century, is perhaps one of the most notable illustrations of the persistency with which people cling to old prejudices, which has occurred in modern times. No doubt the good people at home seldom stop to consider that they are indebted for the cups of tea, over which they discuss this and kindred questions, to the fact that foreign trade has been forced upon China, or that numberless Chinamen are housed, clothed and fed because foreign nations are paying handsomely for the products of their soil and industry.

FROM whatever quarter a discussion with regard to the defects in the local Government of Hongkong is commenced, we come round at last to the point upon which it was long ago admitted the matter must turn—we want efficient interpreters. But for the measures taken years ago to secure this end having been rendered nugatory by the line of policy adopted by Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, the Chinese community in the Colony might at the present time be properly governed instead of all the arrangements in connection with them being of an utterly defective and irregular nature. Probably no action of Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, redounded so little to his credit as the manner in which, to carry out his own ideas, he broke up the neuclens of an efficient interpreting staff which had been formed when the student interpreters were sent out to the Colony. The result of the attempt made has been simply that the expenditure of the Colony has been increased, while the great want of interpreting has remained unsupplied; and it cannot also be denied that, while this has been going on, a system of government has been matured which could not have been established had efficient interpreters been obtained;—a system which is now universally felt to call for reform, and which can be reformed only by re-establishing what Sir RICHARD deliberately destroyed—that is, some arrangement which will end in a fair number of thoroughly efficient interpreters being obtained. Had we had a proper number of foreigners acquainted with the Chinese language in Hongkong, there is scarcely any doubt that we should not now, for the first time, be waking up to such facts as have attracted the attention of the public during the past few months. It would have been impossible for the native element in the Government Service to have obtained the dominant influence it now has. The fact that only two Inspectors, and latterly only one and a half have been allowed to visit the gambling-houses would long ago have been discovered. The peculiar part played by the district watchmen, the runners of Mr. CALDWELL in connection with the gambling-houses, would have come to light years ago, and the whole rottenness of the system upon which Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL relied—a system whose only advantage is, that it keeps truth in the back ground and makes clean the outside of the platter—would have become manifest, if we had more men capable of discovering for themselves what was going on in the Colony. It is, therefore, very greatly to be regretted that Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL did not turn the means of obtaining good interpreters, which were at his disposal, to better account. His reliance upon outside sources has not only resulted in the public being deceived, but probably misled himself far more than he deemed likely. At all events it is clear, that he had no conception at the time he left the Colony in what a disorganised state it was as regards all matters of police and local Government; or it is certain that he would not have given the repeated assurances that he did give, to the effect that great improvements had been achieved in these very directions. These assurances it is clearly shown are not in any way borne out by facts; and nothing remains now, but for the Colony to commence again from the beginning, and to see what steps can be taken to supply the want of interpreters, which but for the unfortunate steps taken by Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, would have been supplied long ago. One of the first steps necessary is to encourage the Inspectors, and even ordinary policemen to become acquainted with the spoken language. The task is not by any means so overwhelmingly difficult as is represented; and we believe there are few men of ordinary capacity whose daily avocations bring them into direct contact with the natives, who would not in two years be able to acquire sufficient of the local dialect to know what is being said around them. The Inspectors and others of higher rank might, if time and opportunity were given them, go much farther than this, and obtain some acquaintance with the written character; but of course nothing of this kind can be achieved unless proper encouragement be given by the Government to those who undertake so uninviting and difficult a study.

The P. M. S. S. *Japan* arrived early this morning, but up to the time of going to press no papers were to hand.

It is perhaps not necessary to call attention to the Amateur performance to take place this evening at the City Hall Theatre, as doubtless the public have already been looking forward to this, the first amusement of the cool season, and it is understood that the entertainment will fully come up to those previously given by the Amateurs.

The public must by this time be becoming tolerably tired of the district watchmen; but as will be seen by the police reports, they are still causing as much annoyance as ever. It appears, according to a statement of Mr. Osmund, from the Registrar General's office, that only the head district watchmen have been ordered to collect the census papers which have caused so much excitement among the Chinese; but how comes it that this order is deliberately disobeyed? Are the head watchmen "Yamun Runners," or do they rejoice in some higher and more dignified title as "Yamun walkers?"

We hear that the rebellion which has broken out in Hoonan is headed by a number of revolted troops or braves, and in fact is the repetition of the old story in China of soldiers turning against their leaders. The outbreak of hostilities in Hoonan is noticeable at the present time, as that Province is the birth place of Tseng Kwo Fan, and it has long been suspected among the Chinese that his hardly disguised disagreement with the Imperial Authorities might result in disturbances in that direction. The feeling that this magnate is deeply engaged in intrigues, seems at present to be more widely spread than ever.

As will be seen by an extract given elsewhere, the question of the desirability of appointing a Bishop for Ningpo to take charge of the various Missionary stations and of the chaplaincies in the North has been again revived. The measure, as might be expected, was vigorously opposed by the Bishop of Victoria, who doubtless regards a step which will deprive him of a great deal of his influence, with natural aversion. But really, when it is remembered how Hongkong Bishops as a rule perform their duties, it may fairly be considered that any change will be for the better. Abusing their flocks at home instead of improving them in China, is the form in which Christian zeal is as a rule manifested by those who enjoy episcopal dignity in this Colony; and if a suitable Bishop were appointed for the duties of superintending matters connected with the Missions and the various Consular Chaplaincies, the step would probably prove to be one in the right direction; and further, if when it was accomplished, Hongkong were supplied with a really energetic and earnest parish clergyman, perhaps we should not be much the worse off for the withdrawal of the Bishops, whose connection with the colony for any practical purpose, is for the most part confined to the pension list.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

FORTY-THREE CASH.

Chin Akit, a hawker, was charged by a boatman, named Wong Ahing as follows: Ahing said he owed defendant 30 cash, and the latter to enforce payment, "hove 'alf a brick at him," injuring his physiognomy rather seriously by the operation. Defendant, on the other hand, assured the Bench that it was 48 cash which he came to demand, and that for this sum the complainant had been his debtor for more than twelve calendar months. When applied to for the cash, complainant threatened to drown his creditor, which the latter did not think worth risking even for 43 cash, and ran away.

The 43 cash, if he ever gets them, will have to be set down in defendant's books against a fine of 50 cents, imposed at the Police Court on the 3rd of November, 1870.

INCONGRUOUS.

P.C. No. 83, Roche, charged Kwok Akwai with carrying passengers at 10 30 p.m. from the old Canton Wharf, which is not an authorised one. Ho Achun, P.C. 67, was certain that the wharf from which the passengers were taken was Scott's Lane Wharf. The defendant advanced the theory that it was Gibb's Wharf. In this geographical difficulty Mr. May fined the ubiquitous boatman $3, in default seven days.

PROTECTION OF THE CHINESE.

Choy Akin, described as a broker, was placed in the dock, and the following evidence taken against him.

Lai Asune, district watchman, No. 3, said he had received orders from the head-watchman to go round to the houses in his district to collect the census-papers. He went to defendant's shop, which was a coal dealer's shop on the Praya. Defendant handed him the papers, which he perceived did not contain the names of the female members of the family. Told him the paper was not filled up correctly, but the reply was that he (defendant) knew how to fill it up. Witness said it was not correct, and showed him other papers he had collected. Defendant threw the whole bundle on the floor, and on being told to pick them up, said he would not. Witness then took hold of his jacket, saying he must go with him to the head watchman, and explain the matter. Defendant then gave him a slap on the head with his open hand. Witness took him into custody, and said he must go to the head watchman. Defendant would not go, so witness took him to the West Point Police station. On the way, defendant struck him. Before he left the shop defendant said he believed witness had come to the shop as an extortioner. A police sergeant, who saw him and the defendant struggling came to the assistance of the former.

Charles Tonkin, P.C. 93, stated he was at the West Point Station at about 1 p.m. on Wednesday. He heard a cry of "police" in the street; going out he saw the complainant and defendant holding each other by the queue. Saw defendant strike complainant two blows on the side. The street was in an uproar. Went to them, and took defendant to the station.

Defendant stated that he was upstairs, and his father was in the shop. Saw the complainant, who said he had come for the census-paper, gave it to him. It was properly filled up as required by the directions upon it. The complainant looked at it and said it was not filled up properly, and that he (defendant) should have inserted the names of his wife and concubines. Told him the paper was a Shop paper, and if he wanted the particulars mentioned he should give him a family-paper which he would fill up. Complainant then began to swear in expressive Chinese, and said defendant must fill in the paper as others had done. Defendant said, "who are you?" Complainant replied, "I am a District Watchman." The other retorted "you are a nice watchman: I have had a quantity of coal stolen lately." Upon which complainant got very angry, and said, "Do you call me a thief? You must go with me to the District Watchman." He then took hold of defendant's queue, thrusting the tin box, in which he placed his papers, in defendant's face. Defendant said he would not go to the District Watchman. He only recognised the Police station. The complainant held him by the queue and dragged him out of the shop, tearing his coat in so doing. Defendant did not strike him.

Lum Afon, a trader from Shik Loong, said he was acquainted with defendant, and saw him dragged from his shop, followed him to the Station. The complainant dragged him by the queue, holding his head down, and also struck him. Did not see defendant strike the Watchman.

Wong Akum, who was with last witness saw the dragging by the queue, but observed no blows. Saw that defendant's coat was torn.

Charles Osmund, clerk in the Registrar General's office: The Head Watchman of each district received instructions from the Registrar General that the head watchmen themselves were to deliver and collect the papers; not to depute others. The head watchmen had orders to give information when required, but it was not the business of the watchmen to insist upon the defendant's filling in his census paper.

Defendant discharged.

Complainant fined $5 for assaulting the defendant, and for disorderly conduct. In default, 10 days' imprisonment.

It was stated that the fine would be sent up from the Registrar General's office.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

DISCHARGED.

Li Ayow was brought up on remand, charged on the complaint of Chung Amooy, wife of his tenant; with breaking open her house during the absence of herself and husband; and stealing various articles of female clothing therefrom. Defendant had been out on bail, and failing now the appearance of complainant, was discharged.

OLD OFFENDER.

Charles Tonkin, P.C. 93, stated, on Monday that he was informed on Sunday by a Chinese named Ho Asam that there was an old offender in Praya West. Witness went to the Praya, and found the prisoner, Lai Achoo. He was lying in a boat, but not asleep. He was branded on the left ear. Witness brought him to the station.

Mr. Douglas, Superintendent of the Gaol, stated that he knew the prisoner as Lai Achoo. He was sentenced on the 19th September, 1864, to seven years' penal servitude for highway robbery. He was gaol till the 8th February, 1869, having thus served 4 years and fully four months. On the 12 February he obtained a conditional pardon, and was deported. Yesterday, Mr. Douglas produced this pardon, which was granted under Ordinance 1 of 1860.

Defendant, duly cautioned, said it was over 20 months since his pardon, and he had never been here before. He came for his parent's bones, and had not been ashore till arrested.

Committed to November Sessions of the Supreme Court.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Is it absolutely essential that there should be no less than three Superintendents to the Fire Brigade, costing in the aggregate $1,920 annually? Two are comprehensible, but three seem a little too much. However, I suppose there is nothing in Hongkong which cannot be made to serve the useful purpose of creating new offices; and it is of course a convenient way of increasing salaries without asking for extra votes, to bestow these small offices, as a species of supplement, on officials already paid more than their services are worth.—Yours faithfully,

DEPUTY DEPUTY CENSOR.

Tow new journals, each with a special object, have been added to the list of London newspapers. One of these is entitled *The Free West*, and appears to be the exponent of the advantages of emigration to the United States. The other is *La Situation*, a penny daily, printed in French, and advocating the principles of the Empire.

Mr. Beales has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the Judgeship of the Cambridge County Court. How Mr. Beales may take to the bench remains to be seen. We should have thought that the too tranquil atmosphere of a scene where nothing more exciting than the adjudication of disputes between debtors and duns forms the stock entertainment would have proved uncongenial to the tastes of the *ci devant* Reformer. It can hardly be the sort of Valhalla to which the valiant warrior looked forward in the breezy days of his patriotism. Albeit, we have no doubt Mr. Beales will administer financial justice with a firm hand, and uphold the honour of the law quite as powerfully in his court as before the gates of Hyde Park.

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Rue Dix Décembre has been re-christened. It is now called the Rue Quatre Septembre. The Avenue de l'Empereur is henceforth to be known as the Rue Victor Noir. On the declaration of the revolution at the Mairies and Monts de Piété the eagles surmounting the flagstaffs were struck off. All the playbills lettered "Théâtre Impérial," all the official advertisements headed "Napoleon III., par la Grace de Dieu et la Volonté Nationale," were ripped into shreds. Sergeants de ville were stripped of their uniforms, and well nigh murdered. In a street leading out of the Boulevard Poissonnière the proprietor of a print shop had forgotten to remove a portrait of Napoleon III. from his window, and on being asked to destroy it, declined. In a twinkling three or four men with blouses sent his plate glass shivering into atoms, and a cavalry soldier joined in the sport with his long sword. The print-man, grown pale, wept, wrung his hands, protested he was misunderstood, and offered to destroy any number of prints that might be needful. It was a curious to see a gate of the Tuileries guarded by a voltigeur of the Guard on one side, and an armed citizen in a blouse on the other. Police men were compelled to hide themselves. A correspondent met near his door a beggar, who asked him for a penny, addressing him as "citoyen." "A popular French Deputy, (says a correspondent) just now has a hard life of it, unless, which is inconceivable, he likes being kissed by male constituents of all classes and degrees of cleanliness. I saw a big dirty fellow in a blouse jump into poor M. Jules Simon's carriage and kiss him enthusiastically. The unlucky favourite's face as he underwent the operation was a wonderful study. An officer of the Guard at the Hôtel de Ville was also kissed by all who could get near him. M. Gambetta shortly made his appearance, and I am told that he proclaimed the Republic, which was shortly afterwards again proclaimed from the balcony below to the immense throng who positively flooded with a sea of faces the open space in front of the Hôtel de Ville, but not one word did I hear of what he said. The indescribable confusion and noise—occasioned by everybody jostling to get near the speaker, and imploring everybody else to keep quiet, made him perfectly inaudible. A singular incident at first stopped his speech. Immediately above his head behind him was a portrait larger than life of the Emperor on horseback; a forest of clenched fists, furiously outstretched towards it, made the orator at last comprehend that his audience would not tolerate the portrait. Nobody seemed at first to know what to do with it, until a soldier, actively climbing up, succeeded, with a comrade's help, in banging a curtain, torn from one of the windows, completely over it. This felicitous compromise was loudly applauded by many of the audience, but it did not satisfy all. No sooner had Gambetta left the room than a Garde National clambered up and began with his bayonet furiously stabbing away at the Emperor, carefully selecting the vital parts. Another Garde joined him, and, together, they contrived, stimulated by the cries of the crowd below, to destroy the portrait and frame entirely, throwing down the fragments of canvas and gilt, for which a scramble almost ferocious in its eagerness, went on until not a scrap was left. A bust of the Empress narrowly escaped a similar fate. M. Chémieux, notoriously the ugliest of deputies, passed his head through a panel which had been smashed in by the butt-end of a musket, and harangued the crowd in the Salle des Pas Perdus. Some of the Emperor's enemies took a characteristically French revenge in scrawling about the walls facetious sallies at him. The Tuileries were covered with such notices as "*Ce logement à louer.*" "*Louer à cause d'expulsion.*" One satirist took the trouble to chalk down a stanza:

"Les deux Napoléons les glories sont égales,
Quoiqu' ayant pris les chemins inégaux;
L'un de l' Europe a pris les capitales,
Lautre au pays a prix les capitaux."

Others amused themselves by scratching out the "M" in "L'Empereur," and leaving what is supposed for a play on the word "*peur*."—A large "tree of liberty" was planted near the Bastile and covered with flags and flowers.—Rochefort was seen in a carriage looking pale and worn, with a number of working men running alongside shouting "*Vive Rochefort*." For a day or two furniture vans were in such demand that the hiring of one for the day cost £20, and there was immense confusion in the streets, thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands of people leaving Paris and thousands upon thousands coming into it, heavily encumbered with baggage of all sorts.—Some shopkeepers put an announcement in their windows to the effect that 10 per cent. on the profits of all that is purchased from them would be handed over to the Society of Help for the Wounded.—I went out (says a *Times* correspondent) a little after midday to the meeting of the Legislative Body. An immense crowd was there—expectant, but most orderly. This looked well. I found that most people had collected about the statue of Strasburg. You will remember that all around this very large square there are placed gigantic sandstone statues of seated women, who are supposed to represent the chief towns of France—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lille, Rouen, and so on. One of these is Strasburg, and the people had climbed up the chair of the lady representing the town; they had crowned her with flowers; they had put a banner in her hand; and they had surrounded her with wreaths. Where was there among the towns of France such a city as Strasburg? One would have thought that the hearts of the people were all engaged in the war, but suddenly one became aware that a vehement discussion was going on among the crowd. It was a discussion much intercalated with one eternal phrase. "*Vive la Republique.*" The principal speaker was a pale-faced elderly man, with a white beard, whose name I could not ascertain, and who was conspicuous in consequence of his wearing, I believe, the very last remaining of the elongated chimney-pot hats, which used to be one of the cherished peculiarities of the Parisian. The height of this old gentleman's chimney-pot! It would have done for a factory-stalk. Anyhow he was very conspicuous and the people around him were urging him might and main to be their leader in demanding and proclaiming the Republic. They shouted—they shook their fists—they hurled their caps into the air—they strode to right—they strode to left—and ever and anon and again and again came the chorus, "*Vive la Republique! Vive la Republique!*" But what were they to do? Something must be done. Forth springs a workman, throwing his arms in the air, and exclaiming, with frantic energy, "To the Bastille." I have several times since I heard him utter that frantic cry wondered at the singular concatenation of ideas in this man's mind. The Frenchman is an imitative creature, and this one, no doubt, had some memory of the efficacy of the cry "To the Bastille" in former days. His companions, however, silenced him, insisted on remaining where they were, or on going right off to the Legislative body to insist on their demands. So the old gentleman in the chimney-pot was hustled off at the head of a crowd which gradually became huge, for the masses in the Place de la Concorde rushed to and fro wherever there was any stir, and joined themselves to any movement that seemed serious. The crowd—a mighty wave of people—rushed forward towards the Pont de la Concorde leading to the Corps Legislatif. Here it was stopped by the mounted municipal guard stationed before the entrance to the bridge. It made a demonstration, waving hats, (including the chimney-pot,) shaking fists, shouting "*Vive la Republique!*" and singing with tremendous enthusiasm the *Marseillaise*. Then it seemed to have expended its force, it broke into fragments, the old gentleman was gradually deserted by his followers, and a minute or two afterwards I saw him in the middle of the square all by himself, wiping the sweat from his forehead with a bandanna which was not ignorant of snuff, and which for size might almost have done for a horse cloth. And this was the character of the crowding all about the Place. One part of the Place might one moment be quite empty—the next for some unexpected, often unknown, reason, the people rushed to it and filled it. Everywhere they shouted "*Vive la Republique!*" sang enthusiastically, in irresistible chorus the *Marseillaise*, or the *Chant du Départ*. One workman got up on a lamp post and led the song with a passionate freedom characteristic of the Frenchman. Again and again the song was sung, and yet again and again, and here and there and everywhere—now in snatches, now in the regular sequence of the verses, the gestures being alike—the arms thrown up into the air with a unanimity which was only to be rivalled by the unanimity of accentuation in singing. Then came the National Guard in great numbers across the Place to the bridge. Whenever a battalion or a company of the Guard appeared they were surrounded by the crowds who followed them shouting "*Vive la Republique!*" and chanting the *Marseillaise*, as if to make the National Guard thoroughly understand that they must join the people, and that the people were for a Republic. The fury and energy with which they ran after every company of soldiers, and shouted to them and sang to them were very wonderful; all the more so as there was no maltreatment of any one. I sometimes could scarcely belive my eyes—seeing the fury with which these people sung the *Marseillaise*, the fierceness of their gesticulations, and the fire in their eyes; and then the sudden calm which would come upon them—ready for a joke or a smoke. The alternations are extraordinary. Here is a perfect madman before me—yelling for the Republic. I wonder if he will turn round and attack me for not being so excited as himself. Suddenly he turns round, he is as quiet as a monument, and, instead of attacking me for my coolness, he says, "*Permettez, moi, Monsieur,*" begging for my cigar to light his cigarette. So it was wherever I went—fury of shouting and constant collapse into good behaviour. When I saw this—saw it everywhere—I could not help concluding, "This is a most excitable, and yet do-nothing crowd. Who could have expected such excitability to be combined with such futility." Scarcely had I settled this in my mind when, as if it were a speedy judgment on me, I found myself right in the midst of a crowd flinging their fists into the air all round me and crying "*Aux armes!*" I cannot make out by what mischance I got into that position. I did what was rather mean. I flung out my arm with the rest; I banged out "*Aux armes!*" (it was a harmless thing to do so, as no arms were to be had,) and I slipped out of the crowd. This was at two o'clock. At half-past two the Republic was declared all over the Place de la Concorde. I mention the time particularly, because I think you will find that at this hour the Republic was not yet proclaimed in the Corps Legislative. And yet at half-past two, and indeed a few minutes before, it was announced all over the Place de la Concorde that the Republic was declared in the Chamber. It was no doubt a settled plan. I was standing behind a National Guardsman on a kerbstone. He was filling his pipe, when up comes a man to him and tells him with an air of authority (mind at half-past two) that the Republic was proclaimed, and that he ought to be ashamed of himself to wear the eagle in his kepi. The guardsman, a stout, good-humoured fellow, stopped filling his pipe, unscrewed his eagle from his kepi, threw it on the ground, stamped on it, and kicked it into the roadway, when it was kicked and tossed about for a little while longer. The announcement of the establishment of the Republic at half-past two made a wondrous calm in the Place de la Concorde. At first there was a ringing cheer, "*Vive, vive, vive!*" then came extraordinary calm. After that Paris gave itself up to joy and revelry.—A correspondent says:—"Crossing over the Pont de Solferino to the Quai d'Orsay, I witnessed an extraordinary sight, indeed. From the windows of these great barracks formerly peopled with troops, every man of whom was supposed to be ready to die for his Emperor, I saw soldiers smiling, waving handkerchiefs, and responding to the cries of 'Vive la République,' raised by gendarmes, cavalry, soldiers of the line, National Guards, and people below. Well dressed ladies in open carriages shook hands with private soldiers and men in blouses, all crying 'Vive la Republique.' Nay, strangers fell on each others neck, and kissed each other with effusion. In the neighbourhood of the Pont Neuf I saw people on the tops of ladders busily pulling down the Emperor's bust, which the late loyalty of the people induced them to stick about in all possible and impossible places. I saw the busts carried in mock procession to the parapet of the Pont Neuf, and thrown into the Seine, clapping of hands and hearty laughter greeting the splash which the graven image of the mighty monarch made in the water."—On Sunday, when the mass reached the gate of the Louvre in front of the Palais Royal, a loud shout was raised for Trochu, and a staff officer appeared and stated that the general was then signing important documents, but would appear in a few minutes. The crowd waited patiently, and presently the Governor of Paris advanced to the threshold of the palace, and, pale with emotion, said, "Messieurs, you have asked for me, here I am; what do you want?" "News!" shouted some one. "Messieurs, there has been an unheard-of disaster!" "Proclaim the déchéance," was cried. "Messieurs, I am a soldier; I have taken the oath; to break my oath would be a dishonour. It is for the Chamber to reply to you demand." The General then alluded to the satisfactory state of the defences of Paris, but added that the people must not be angry at not having arms served out, as, though it had been stated that that 2,000,000 stand were in store, he regretted to say that only 30,000 had been found. His concluding words were "patriotism" and "concord." The General was warmly applauded.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

The following letters, on the above subject appear in the Home papers:—

(To the Editor of the "Times.")

SIR,—Many of my friends and acquaintances in China evidently fancy, from the multitude of letters I have received on the recent massacre at Tientsin, and the threatening aspect of affairs at all the open ports, that I, as a half-pay officer, have nothing else to do than write you on the subject. There is no doubt that the imbroglio into which we have been gradually drifting for some years threatens, in the opinion of those on the spot and best able to judge, to become most serious during the coming winter. I send you an extract of a letter from a merchant who has been many years resident in China, and who is well acquainted with the feelings of both Europeans and Chinese situated at points of trade up the Yangtsze River as far as Hankow, and who, I am bound to tell you, as far back as last March wrote to me foretelling these outbreaks, of which the massacre at Tientsin is a type.

I notice in the *Times* a letter from the Under-Secretary of the Foreign-office, in which we are told that four gunboats are ordered to Tientsin. Perhaps Mr. Otway is not aware that after the 15th of November the Peiho River is frozen over until March. In the interim the residents at Peking, Tientsin, and Taku will be at the mercy of the mob and armed ruffians called Chinese soldiery. The Taku Forts should be at once occupied by our Marines. That would be a hint which the reactionary party in China will at once understand. It may stay bloodshed at other ports, and may avert a war.

I am astonished at our diplomatists at Pekin consenting to such a man as Tseng-kwo fan being authorized to decide on the criminality of his brother mandarins in the recent massacre. He is a man of the same type as Commissioners Lin and Yeh, of Canton renown. An avowed hater of the foreigner, he and his vile accomplice Foutai Li were the men who availed themselves of the gallantry and skill of British officers and men to put down the Taiping rebellion against an infamous Government, and, as you may remember, slaughtered in cold blood thousands of unfortunate men, women, and children, who surrendered on the word of a brave officer in our service, that their lives should be spared. This is the wretch who is allowed to decide to-day whether his ally Chung How was or was not guilty at Tientsin of looking on with his armed braves while helpless women were tortured and butchered.

Our hesitation to enforce the Treaty of Tientsin in all its integrity, the silly credence given to the so-called Burlingame Mission, which was nothing else but a Chinese jugglery, and the idiotic policy of allowing foreigners of all nations to assist the local mandarins to arm, drill, and equip naval and military forces on European models, without binding the Imperial Government of Peking to the responsibility of controlling them, and being answerable for their acts, is bearing fruit even sooner than I expected, and it will need more clear-sightedness and energy than our Foreign-office is in the habit of exhibiting to avert what I am sure every sensible man would deplore—viz., another Chinese War.—I am, &c.,

SHERARD OSBORNE,
Captain, Royal Navy.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER—SHANGHAI, JULY 28.

"Nothing has yet been done in the matter of the unfortunate Irish lady who was cruelly tortured, shamefully outraged, murdered, and burnt to ashes at Tientsin on the 21st of June last. We may leave the French Government and people to make what inquiries they please into the massacre of the nine French Sisters of Mercy who shared Miss Sullivan's martyrdom, and of the Consul and other officials who were killed while under the protection of the high Chinese authorities. But when a British subject is killed in any foreign country, it has been customary heretofore to investigate the case; there is no less need for such investigation when the murder is attended by fiendish barbarities, and there is surely nothing in the fact that the victim was a Sister of Mercy, whose whole life was devoted to alleviating the sufferings of mankind, that should reconcile society to the condonation of the murder. Yet it seems that no steps have been taken by any British official to mark displeasure at the atrocity—at least, none that would warrant the inference that the British nation had any serious regard for the lives of even the noblest of her sons or daughters.

"The bald facts of the case are that on the 21st of June Miss Alice Sullivan, with nine of her sisterhood, was slowly mutilated by certain Chinese, and ultimately put to death in a manner compared with which, the massacre of Cawnpore was mercy itself. The perpetrators of this deed are well known. They were semi-official in their character, having a recognised local *status* at the Treaty Port of Tientsin, where they are still at large. It is believed, and with good reason, by all Europeans, but a very few whose opinions are known to be 'peculiar,' that the first stage of inquiry would prove that the local Chinese authorities were the real authors of the massacre, and that the fire brigade were employed to do the deed under the orders of the said local authorities. But, allowing that to remain an open question until proved to demonstration, this fact, at all events, remains, that the assassins are well known. It is further true that they have not been arrested, nor has any pretence of an effort been made to arrest them.

"There is a British Consul at Tientsin, who is under the direct orders of the Legation at Peking, eighty miles distant. When the catastrophe occurred H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires was absent at his summer retreat, at the hills, some twenty miles from Peking, where I believe he has continued to reside ever since.

"An Imperial edict was issued by the Peking Government, after the massacre, which published a false account of the affair, and was extremely insulting to all foreign Powers. This was, on the representations of the various Ministers, replaced by another edict, a little less insulting, but still highly unsatisfactory. However, it was accepted as the best that could be got."

To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

SIR,—I have always been proud of my country, and proud of being an Englishwoman, and it wounds me to the quick to hear England abused as she is on all sides, and to feel that she deserves all, or nearly all, that is said of her. What was it England once had that she has now lost which made other nations, when they were in trouble and need, naturally turn to her for aid? I have been haunted by the horror of the Tientsin massacre, and I cannot but feel that the time has at last come for us to prove that all feelings of pity, of chivalry, of humanity have not been swallowed up in us by the love of that which is the root of all evil.

France, our neighbour and ally—France has at this moment her hands full—perhaps over full—in fighting for all she holds most dear. In a far country her people have been treacherously murdered, and the poor mutilated bodies of those who went forth to preach the Gospel of peace are crying out to us to avenge the dastardly deed. Might we not, waking at last out of our lethargy, our torpor of non-intervention—might we not say to France, "Our sympathies are not with you in the war that is now waging so near us, and we will not and cannot help you there; but the horrible deed which has been perpetrated in the Far East is in nowise connected with that war; it is a crime against all humanity, and the retribution should and must be speedy. We will undertake this act, and in the name of our common humanity we will avenge that dark deed." We spent millions—ten millions, I think—on the Abyssinian campaign, because in that case the victims were English. Shall we now ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and stand quietly looking on, or pass by on the other side? Common prudence, if no higher feeling, should induce us to take some step: who can tell where the next massacre may be or what victims may be chosen? The feelings of the French towards us are not very friendly just now, but everything would be forgotten and forgiven in the face of such an act; and surely the Prussians could not but applaud us for refusing to stand quietly by and see such a brutal massacre go unpunished until such time as France shall be at liberty to avenge her murdered children.

It may be nothing to our rulers to hear and read of the low estimate in which our country is held all the world over, but it is bitter grief and humiliation to the people, and among the people specially to the women of England. For my part, I would rather England were filled with mourners as Prussia now is—I would rather mourn the loss of my nearest and dearest fallen in a noble cause; helping those to right that suffer wrong—I would rather see England devastated as France now is, than sit at home in wealth, knowing that we are a byword, a nation of shopkeepers, in the eyes of all the civilised world. It is said, with what truth I know not, that if England had interposed firmly and determinedly at the beginning of this war, it would never have taken place. She had no army to follow up her words with deeds, and therefore her remonstrance was useless. In this other case no large army would be needed. Our name, I believe, has still weight in China, and we could obtain what we demand—swift and summary justice on the perpetrators of that brutal deed, and guarantees for the future safety of all such religious colonies.—I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

R.

EUROPE AND CHINA IN 1870.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Those who retain any of the party zeal which in years gone by nearly overthrew two or three British Ministries on the "China questions" as they successively developed themselves; those who sided with Gladstone and Cobden, and other heroes of free trade and commercial morality, in their resolute opposition to the leading doctrine of Manchester, interpreted and carried into execution by Palmerston, that the China market was to be forced, "in order to render the industrious classes, who produce British commodities, happy and prosperous at home," which might be epitomized in the words, "Be my customer, or I will kill you"—all such must see signs of a heavy retribution approaching, or, rather, already commenced; and, if this be a correct anticipation, the retribution in question will have reached us (as usual in such cases) from a quarter which no one anticipated; from causes which lay out of the ken both of the supporter and the decriers of our Chinese policy. For nearly thirty years, from Lord Napier's arrival at Canton in 1834 to the Treaty of Tientsin in 1860, we were knocking at the gates of the old exclusive empire until we fairly broke them down. We achieved almost all that our greedy traders asked for, and much more than our boldest diplomatists had expected. We opened ports; we forced in our opium; we obtained the right of residence for an ambassador; we effected the grand object of "*exterritoriality*," so that British subjects were exempted from Chinese jurisdiction in criminal, and to a great extent in civil, matters. In plain language, we installed ourselves by the side of the Son of Heaven as sharers of his throne. Nothing was left for us but to "annex" China itself; and there is no saying how far our energies might have expanded in this direction had Lord Palmerston and Manchester had it all their own way. But this was not to be. We did, indeed, establish a "mayoralty of the palace" over the humiliated Government of Pekin; but not we alone. We had it not in our power to avert the inevitable consequences of our acts. The other great Western Powers, profiting by the opening of the sluices, came in alongside of us, and insisted on sharing to the full extent the privileges which we had won. We could not resist their pressure either on grounds of principle or policy. And now we realize the result.

Prior to these recent events no European community concerned itself much about the affairs of China except Russia, which touched the great Eastern empire, geographically and commercially, in such a manner as not to interfere with us. And up to this day we are the only European community which has any real commercial interest in Chinese waters. We alone have the slightest material reason for interference in Chinese affairs. It is not very easy to express with accuracy the statistics of Chinese trade; but we believe we shall not be very far wrong in saying that, as far as maritime commerce is concerned, Britain and its colonies enjoy about seventy per cent. of it, the United States about fifteen per cent., the countries of the Continent of Europe less than five per cent. France, in particular, is almost entirely without Chinese commercial interests of any kind. But France has "ideas" to fight for. She has at least a plausible ground for meddling in those quarters in her self-chosen character of protectress of Catholic missions, long established there. She (as represented by her successive Governments) has a strong persuasion that trade may be won by conquest; that mercantile connection with a country can be established by spending large sums in squadrons and diplomatists, to make a great show of business where there is none in reality. And it is doing her no injustice to say that these motives are apt to be stimulated by traditional rivalry with ourselves. Accordingly in 1860 Lord Elgin on his mission to Pekin found himself "accompanied" by Baron Gros as the representative of France, much as a Japanese official is "accompanied" on his errand by another official to look after him. We had nothing for it but to smile and take the association as a compliment. The envoys went on extremely well together; we captured the Takoo forts, and plundered the Summer Palace; and, together we forced on China the Treaty of Tientsin. And from that moment English influence in China—as distinct from what is called European influence—was at an end.

Of course other Powers came in for their share of the supposed advantages of that treaty. The Americans obtained their rights of embassy and "exterritoriality," and there was at all events a show of justification for their proceeding, inasmuch as their share of Chinese commerce was considerable, though far inferior to ours, and although for all practical purposes it would have been better superintended by a few consuls. But "on ne s'arrete pas dans un si beau chemin." The North German Confederation, of which the direct commerce with China seems to be represented by the value of about £150,000 per annum, found it absolutely necessary to make the red, black, and white flag obtain due ascendency in the China seas, has its minister plenipotentiary, and has duly asserted, we believe, its right to "exterritoriality."

Now the obvious consequence of this state of relations between China and these so called Powers are these. In the first place, no Power can take any steps of importance in the way of negotiation, can press a claim, or attempt to obtain an advantage, or urge a threat, except in concert with the other Powers. Abstractedly speaking, this might seem a reasonable arrangement; but it is plain enough how the restriction operates in regard to ourselves. We alone (or with the Americans to a much less extent) have really any "business" in China at all. The other Powers have no "business" there. But their so-called "interests," not of commerce, but of supposed national greatness, forbid their being contented with any position apart from us, or jointly with us on any footing except that of equality. All the masterful acts of usurpation by which we won our supremacy in China are at an end. They cannot be repeated; they have won that supremacy not for us only but for others, to whom it is of no substantial use, but who can effectually prevent us from resorting to similar measures again, unless we are content to break off relations with them. As regards ourselves, the direct impediments thrown by this state of things in the way of our transaction of affairs with the Imperial Government are evident enough. But the indirect impediments are far worse. The unhappy Chinese are conscious that their domestic affairs, or what they fondly considered as such, are superintended not by one foreign partner, but by four without including Russia. All the peculiarities of the Chinese character which we have striven so hard to neutralize, sometimes by rough and sometimes by soft means, are, of course, rendered infinitely more jealous and obnoxious, and at the same time amply justified, by the state of things thus produced. They would fain shut themselves up more completely than ever in their old insulation; and the practical impossibility of their oppressors acting in concert gives them advantages for this purpose which for a long time they had not possessed. All recent reports from China seem to teach the same uncomfortable lesson: Nothing can be done with the Chinese. Whether Mr. Burlingame were a dreamer or an impostor, his grand theory has collapsed. We have made our way into their ports, into Pekin, up their great river; but we are as far from getting them to co-operate with us in any way as ever. Projects for railways, telegraphs, internal steam navigation, all seem at a standstill. The Chinese Government will not hear of them; not because it has not learned to appreciate their value, but because it cannot stir a step in any direction without having first to satisfy, not only the interests, but the "susceptibilities" of the whole circle of diplomatists which surround it. Such seems to be the condition to which we have contrived to bring affairs; and the worst of it is that no practicable issue from these perplexities seems to suggest itself.

And now to these embarrassments is added a new one of a very serious character. The French, at Tientsin, have been victims of a frightful massacre arising out of popular passion. Whether they had in any way provoked it by that overbearing spirit in dealing with foreigners which is charged against them, we need not inquire. The atrocity of the act itself admits of no course but that of prompt and effective punishment. But at this point an awkward question arises. If the vague and mischievous notion is to be adopted that all Europeans in China mutually guarantee each other, then let us carry out the doctrine. Let each nation be responsible for the injustice done by every other nation, as well as bound to exact retribution for injury done to it. Let some intelligible rules of federal action be established among us. As it is, are we or are we not to consider this wrong done to France as our own? and may we do so without taking America and Prussia into partnership? and will they accept the partnership? It is rumoured that France has demanded five hundred heads as the price of blood for her slaughtered subjects; are we bound, if this be true, to accept this valuation, and assist her in enforcing execution? We ask these questions with considerable uncertainty, as well as reluctance. We cannot ascertain that there is anywhere a definite view of the mutual duties which our quasi-alliance in the waters of China entails on the Powers, or the common duties which they undertake towards the empire itself. And in the meantime the distant tempest is growling, and appearances seem to indicate that the massacre of Tientsin may be only a beginning of sorrows, and that the negative hostility now exhibited by the Chinese Government towards European progress and European schemes will be backed, on the part of its subjects, by active and ferocious enmity; in which, if it once breaks out, we ourselves must be seriously involved.

ANOTHER BISHOP FOR CHINA.

Some disagreement has taken place between the Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong), who is now in England, and the Church Missionary Society, the latter of whom have been seeking powers to bring about a division of episcopal jurisdiction in China, whereby it was proposed to place clergymen unconnected with the Church Missionary Society under the episcopal rule of one of their missionaries, to be consecrated for the purpose. Such a course, the Bishop of Victoria thinks, would be so objectionable to chaplains and to many influential laymen in North China that he could not be a party to the measure. A scheme which would connect the missionary bishop exclusively with the missions, he thinks, would be more acceptable, although he can suggest no plan for the division of episcopal jurisdiction in China against which weighty objections do not rest. If the society are determined to persevere, he should propose as the only feasible scheme that the superintendence of the missionary bishop should extend over the society's missions within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the European missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, as well as the native clergy of the society's missions, and they only, being wholly transferred to the superintendence of the missionary bishop. This proposal would at once be subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and the Colonies. The matter is to be referred to the Primate. The gentleman selected for the proposed new bishopric is the Rev. W. A. Russell, M.A. who has been stationed at Ningpo, from which place the new missionary bishopric will probably take its name.—*European Mail.*

The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial are still at Hastings, and the duration of their stay is undetermined. Lady Cowley arrived at Wilhelmshohe on a mission from the Empress on Saturday last, and after a long interview with the Emperor Napoleon, returned to England in the evening.

An accident is reported from Glasgow. One of a range of houses, four storeys high, which are in course of erection, gave way as the workmen were ascending the scaffold, and eleven men were buried in the ruins. Five or six were killed, and others are not expected to recover. The accident is attributed to insufficient strength in the building.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 14th Oct., 1870.

James Morgan, Consul, Tientsin, has been appointed also Consul at Pekin.

(By British Indian Cable.)

LONDON, 17th Oct., 1870.

THE WAR.

A *parlementaire* from Metz has arrived at headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles, and proceeded afterwards to Versailles. His mission is unknown.

The Palace at Saint Cloud has been burnt.

A sortie from New Brisach has been repulsed.

The extreme party at Lyons are again unmistakeably attempting to besiege the Hotel de Ville.

The investing army before Paris is receiving numerous reinforcements.

THE GERMAN GRIEVANCE.

The case of the Germans as against England in the matter of neutrality is thus stated by the *North German Correspondent*:—

We have already more than once spoken of the deep dissatisfaction that prevails in Germany on account of the strange notion the Gladstone Government seems to entertain of the duties of neutrals. For some time past the great events of the war have made us, to some extent, forget that a Power professing to be on the most friendly terms with Germany is practising neutrality in such a way that England has become virtually transformed into a French arsenal and storehouse; and at this moment, according to Count Palikao, our enemies are daily expecting, if they have not already them, 40,000 Chassepôts from English manufacturers. Our just complaints have been met by various futile arguments, tending to prove that England is bound merely to observe a sort of theoretical neutrality, and, if circumstances render it a sham, so much the worse for those that suffer by it. To our reasonable demand that the exportation of weapons and ammunition in general should be prohibited, we received as a reply that the English Government had no power to take such a step without the express authorization of Parliament. This statement has been shown to be incorrect by one of the leading London journals, as Government possesses the necessary powers by virtue of an Act passed in the reign of George II; and during the war of Greek independence (we believe in 1822) these powers were really used by the Government of the day. We were further told by several English papers of Bonapartist tendencies that if military stores of every kind were sent from England to the French, we were only rightly served for having supplied the Russians with ammunition and weapons during the Crimean [illegible]. It is to this last assertion that we principall[y] [de]sire to make a brief reply.

Dates ar[e] [mo]re of importance, and we will set out by rem[in]ding our readers that hostilities between Turkey and Russia began in October, 1853; but it was not till September, 1854, that the allied British and French armies landed in the Crimea. Now, on the 20th of the same year, or about six months previous to the last-named event, the Prussian Government formally prohibited "the transport of weapons" (*Durchfuhr von Waffen*), in order to hinder arms being sent from Belgium to Russia through Prussian territory. On the 10th of July, 1854, a second edict prohibited the "transport of munitions of war of every kind, especially projectiles, percussion-caps, and gun-flints; as also lead, sulphur, and saltpetre." On the 18th December 1854 the "exportation of horses" (*Ausfuhr von Pferden*) was interdicted. Finally, on the 10th of March, 1855, another order prohibited the "exportation of weapons, munitions of war, especially of projectiles, gunpowder, percussion-caps, and gun-caps, and gun-flints; as well as lead, sulphur, and saltpetre." (*Ausfuhr von Waffen, Kriegs-Munition aller Art, &c.*)

The justice of the *tu quoque* argument is always questionable, for it is evident that a neglect of duty on one side cannot excuse a similar dereliction on the other; but, at all events, in the case of England and Prussia, it is totally misapplied.

HELMETS IN INDIA.—The helmet that the Government has recently issued orders for European officers to wear when serving in India is very objectionable, being made with an india rubber foundation, and consequently possessing the same qualities as Mackintosh goods generally, viz., of being perfectly waterproof, and at the same time perfectly air-tight and impervious, rejecting perspiration, emitting a very unpleasant odour, and bring very heavy. It was in Shakoes made of this india-rubber material that the unfortunate 9th Regiment was condemned to march from Warley to Aldershot, and its effects may be judged of by the fact, that, on its arrival at the latter place, the whole regiment presented a fatigued and miserable condition, three of its men being struck during the march with sun-stroke, one of whom died within five hours of falling out of the ranks. This is, indeed, a melancholy proof of the destructive effects of these head coverings in England: What will they prove in India? Col. Haly and other experienced Indian Officers have recently called attention to these faults, and recommend in preference that the helmets should be made of felt, which has the following advantages, viz., it is equally as strong as the india-rubber material, very much lighter in weight, and more durable; it is impervious to rain but not to air; it is also one of the best non-conductors of heat, as proved by its general use for covering steam pipes and boilers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER, 4TH, MORNING.

The drug market keeps quiet, but steady in price; the following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $555 to $557½; New Benares, $540; Malwa, $640; Patna, 10th sale on three weeks' time, $550.

No alteration in Exchange.

Further sales of Bank Shares have taken place, now at 20 to 20½ per cent. premium for cash, and 23 per cent. premium for end of December; and a parcel of about 100 old at 28 per cent. premium for end of December. Hongkong Fires are in good demand at $230 premium for end of December.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½ to 4/4¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight...... 4/4¾ to 4/5
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5
Bank Bills on demand, ...4/3
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight..................74½
Private, 30 days' sight..............75½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old 25 to 25 p. c. prem.
" New ......20 p. c. "
Union Insurance Society of Canton ....$1,850 p. s. "
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares..........................$1,850 p. s. "
China & Japan Marine Insurance, Tls. 50 p. s. "
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares..............................$225 p. s. "
China Fire........................$55 p. s. "
Victoria Fire........................$25 p. s. "
H'kong & W'poa Dock.......... 14 per cent. dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares............................34 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.... Tls. 5 p. c. p.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co.......................................par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation...par.
Hongkong Gas.......................$48 p. s.
Hongkong Hotel Shares........70 per cent. dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co ....20 p. c. prem.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.......................par.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 3RD, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

White Sugar, 200 piculs, at $6.96, by Wo Lee Yue to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 210 piculs, at $5.70, by Wo Lee Yue to travelling merchant.

Shanghai Cotton, 45 bales, at $20.04, by Wo Lee Yue to Hongkong merchant.

Drills, 30 yards, 200 pieces, at $2.61, by Wo Lee Yue to Hongkong merchant.

Drills, 40 yards, 300 pieces, at $3.62, by Wo Lee Yue to Hongkong merchant.

Vermicelli, 250 bags, at $6.90, by Kin Fung by retail.

Ningpo Cotton, 65 bales, at $21.00, by Kin Fung to travelling merchant.

Shanghai Cotton, 260 bales, at $20.00, by foreign merchant to Chuen Shing.

Drills, 40 yards, 300 pieces, at $3.50, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 13 bales, at $19.10, by foreign merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BOMBAY *via* SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamer "DELAWARE," will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW the 5th instant.

For Particulars, apply to GILMAN & Co.

3d 1936 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship "NORNA," will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the *Behar*, expected on the 3rd instant.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870. [tf 1943

STEAM TO BOMBAY, *calling at* SINGAPORE *and* GALLE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BEHAR," hourly expected, will have quick despatch for the above places.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870. [tf 1944

FOR SHANGHAI, *Calling at* SWATOW *and* AMOY.

THE Steamer "SUWONADA," will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1945 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American ship "NIGHTINGALE," Sparrow, Master, having two-thirds of her Cargo engaged, will have despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

3w 1937 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SHAFTESBURY," James Aitken, Master, will leave this for the above ports, on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 6th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

2d 1942 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1870.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "KWANG-TUNG," Captain E. Burnie, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1921 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship "MANILA," Captain Abaros, shortly expected from Manila, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1895 Hongkong, 26th October, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE *A* 1 Spanish Barque "MINERVA," Diaz, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1900 Hongkong, 27th October, 1870.

FOR BOMBAY, *(Direct).*

THE *A* 1 British Barque "BRINKBURN PRIORY," Captain Jack, of 431 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY.

1m 1870 Hongkong, 21st October, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," Bradford, Master, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1859 Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Ship "CLARENDON," Davies, Master, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1860 Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE British barque "FAIZE ALLUM," Captain Kueen, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch for above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. JAFFERBHOY & Co.

tf 1794 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American double decked Barque "JOHN WORSTER," Captain Knowles, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1726 Hongkong, 26th September, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE First-class American Ship "OSCEOLA," Walden, master, will have despatch from Whampoa for the above port.

For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2m 1633 Hongkong, 7th September, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 at Lloyds, British Brig "BRITAIN'S PRIDE," Collings, Master.

Apply to J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

tf 1962 Hongkong, 27th October, 1870.

THE undersigned have a great quantity of all kinds of best hardwood, just arrived from Singapore, for sale. Gentlemen or Contractors wishing to patronize them, are requested to apply to SANG YUEN SHOP, *No. 14, West Point.*

2w 1917 Hongkong, 31st October, 1870.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag]

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS, PLAIN AND COLOURED, OF GOUPIL & Co., LONDON AND PARIS.

A LARGE and splendid selection, including the latest publications of the above well-known firm, and a few very fine Albums, filled with scraps after the best Masters, have been received, and are offered for sale at very moderate prices, by CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.

4w 1893 Hongkong, 10th October, 1870.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE "STAR-BRAND," Rolled and Hammered INDIA AND BAMBOO STEEL, HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN, 23, *Abchurch Lane*, LONDON.

1y 1421 Order through Merchants. [Jan 22

CAUTION.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS are being infringed by importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarily are numerous, BETTS being the original Inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE. 415 677] [Ap 9

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
NEW YORK	John Worster	Knowles	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Osceola	Walden	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Nightingale	Sparrow	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Frederic Tudor	Bradford	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Clarendon	Davies	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Faize Allum	Kueen	Hongkong	A. Jafferbhoy & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Brinkburn Priory	Jack	Hongkong	Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Manila (str.)	Abaros	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Minerva	Diaz	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Behar (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY *via* SINGAPORE	Delaware (str.)		Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	To-morrow, the 5th inst.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Shaftesbury (str.)	James Aitken	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	On the 6th inst., daylight.
SHANGHAI	Norna (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Suwonada (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at noon.

For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS, MILLINERS, AND DRESSMAKERS,

Beg to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that in order to make room for their expected arrivals of WINTER GOODS, they intend offering from August 1st to 31st, the undermentioned articles, the whole of which have been greatly reduced in price.

DRESSES.

Plain and Fancy SILKS, POPLINS, AND FOULARDS.

Plain and Broche GRENADINES AND BAREGES.

French Printed MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, AND PIQUES

Plain and Fancy SCOTCH LAWNS.

WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.

QUILTINGS.

Plain and Figured MUSLINS AND GRENADINES.

PRINTED AND PLAIN ALPACCAS.

Ladies' Print and Muslin MORNING WRAPPERS.

MUSLIN SKIRTS AND GARIBALDIES.

A lot of CORSETS.

Grenadine and Lace SHAWLS.

Grenadine and Lace JACKETS.

Muslin and Lace COLLARS AND SETS.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

BOYS' & GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

CHILDREN'S FROCK AND PINAFORES.

BRANCH HOUSE: CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S Yellow METAL and Composition NAILS.
Copper SHEETS.
do. RODS.
Yellow Metal RODS.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 1516 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' CANVAS: Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

THE Thorough Bred Australian gelding "JAVELIN," by "Cossack, out of "Jenny Lind."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1737 Hongkong, 28th September, 1870.

FOR SALE,

Just landed, ex "Clarendon" and other late arrivals.

PRIME Hamburg Mess PORK.
Smith BELLOWS, assorted sizes.
ANVILS.
Soft SOAP.
Round India Rubber PACKING, all sizes.
Brass SCREWS, all sizes.
Limburg CHEESE, in Tins.
MUSHROOMS.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 1816 Hongkong, 12th October, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England, and interested in China, it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW; W. H. BELL, "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

Ex Steamer "Delaware," and other arrivals.

HAMBURG PRIME MESS PORK.

Stockholm TAR.

Frosts, Bolt ROPE, Rigging and Running ROPE.

Brown SHEATHING FELT.

Muntz's YELLOW METAL and COMPOSITION NAILS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Italian Hemp PACKING.

T. and D. Henry's Best Government Navy CANVAS.

Hubbuck's Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL.

Hubbuck's PAINTS of all descriptions.

AT LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1743 Hongkong, 28th September, 1870.

FOR SALE.

28 Cases Pale Cognac BRANDY.
18 Cases SAUTERNE.
25 Cases BONNE COTES (Claret).
24 " SHERRY.
6 " St. Peray CHAMPAIGN.
9 " Th. Joly do.
2 Casks Superior BRANDY, (26 gallons each).

For sale at invoice price to close consignment.

DERODE, DUBOIS & Co.

14d 1901 Hongkong, 27th October, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR the benefit of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, a large and choice assortment of fancy GOODS, received from England, and comprising:—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's SLIPPERS, Smoking CAPS.
Boys' Knickerbocker SUITS. Babies' CLOTHES.
Children's Summer and Winter CLOTHING, richly braided.
Berlin WOOL-WORK. Drawing Room MATS and CUSHIONS.
ANTIMACASSARS. Handsomely dressed DOLLS.
Children's ALBUMS. PEN WIPERS. PIN CUSHIONS, &c., &c.

An inspection is earnestly requested. May be viewed daily from 3 to 6.30 P.M., at the "Orphanage," *Bonham Road.*

W. M. B. ARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

1m 1880 Hongkong, 24th October, 1870.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS: COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Sheet Copper, Copper Pipe, and Copper Wire,
" Brass, Brass " " Brass "
" Lead, Lead " " Lead "
" Iron, Iron " " Iron "
" Zinc, Zinc " " Zinc "
Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.
Stuffing Box and plain pluged Flange Cocks, Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets, Water Closet and Washhand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.

Zinc Rainwater Downspouting and Eaves Guttering; all sizes and patterns, always on hand.
Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.
Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.
Water Closets, Urinals and Washhand Basins, fixed on the most improved principles.
Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Treadle arrangement.
House Bells, fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane, Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 1687 Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

A. FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, *54, Queen's Road, Hongkong.*

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

STAG HOTEL STORES.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

Ex "L'Imperatrice" and "John Lidgett."

HENNESSY & Co.'s BRANDY (2) * *
do. do. (1) *
Swaine, Boord & Co. OLD TOM.
do. do. GINGER BRANDY.
L. L. Irish WHISKEY.
Scotch WHISKEY (Assorted brands).
Graham's PORT WINE.
Pale SHERRY.
Bass & Co.'s PALE ALE, in pints, by Cameron and Saunders.
Guinness' STOUT, in pints, by Burke.
York HAMS.
Cheddar CHEESE.
Prime Dorset BUTTER.

J. B. WATSON, *Proprietor.*

tf 1783 Hongkong, 6th October, 1870.

TUCK-LEE,

SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,

No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Whampoa Beal* [1y 2108

E. R. HANDLEY,

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.

(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),

70 F, Praya West,

Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 16811 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

[illegible] 記 榮

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES! FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE VIA CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO TO THE ATLANTIC SEA BOARD!

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and connecting at NEW YORK

With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, 6 days and 20 hours.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD,

Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well-furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE. 100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per adult passenger FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per child between 5 and 12 years, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE over 100 pounds between Sacramento and Omaha currency $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE: 415, CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.

MARK GOODS CARE C. P. R. R.

A. N. TOWNE, *Gen'l Supt. C.P.R.R.*

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Sacramento, Cal.

C. G. HAMMOND, *Gen'l Supt. U.P.R.R.*

FRAS. COLTON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

[1914

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial-Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
H. G. JAMES, Esq., *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " (2 Beds in ea. Room)....... " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards). " " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class..$60.
2nd " ....$40.
3rd " ....$20.)

By order, H. G. JAMES, *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.*

1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co. *Agent in Hongkong,* EDW. NORTON.

6m 845 Nagasaki, Japan, April, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS, COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

tf 1267 *Refreshments of all kinds.* [July 4

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co., SAN FRANCISCO, Agents for: WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., and E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.—POCKET FORM. REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned has opened his new rooms, No. 29, *Queen's Road*, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

J. THOMSON.

tf 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

THAT beautifully situated residence "BELMONT," with Stables, &c., attached. At present in the occupation of the Honble. Chief Justice Smale.

For particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1923 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870

TO LET.

PRIORY LODGE, *Bonham Road*, containing 6 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-offices and Stabling. Water laid on. The Furniture if required can be had at a valuation. Apply to THOS. W. BARRINGTON, *53, Wyndham St.*

tf 1911 Hongkong, 29th October, 1870.

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

THE HOUSE, No. 31, *Wyndham Street*, at present in the occupation of Mr. H. PELLICO. Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.

4w 1879 Hongkong, 24th October, 1870.

TO LET.

(With possession on the 1st January next.)

THE HOUSE on *Caine Road*, formerly occupied by C. BERTRAND, Esq., thoroughly repaired, with hard wood Floors throughout. Water and Gas laid on. Stabling and Croquet ground attached. Apply to GEORGE J. HELLAND.

1m 1862 Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

TO LET.

SEVERAL HOUSES in Mosque Terrace, Caine Road. Rent moderate. Apply to E. BEART.

1m 1807 Hongkong, 10th October, 1870.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 2, in *Chancery Lane*, 5 Rooms. Water laid on. Possession on 1st November, 1870. Apply to H. JURGENS & Co.

tf 1777 Hongkong, 5th October, 1870.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., *Architects.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

With possession from 15th August next.

THE desirable PREMISES at present in the occupation of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., as their Auction Room. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1283 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

FROM 1st September; two or three spacious ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES—1st floor of building lately occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. Apply to T. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January next.)

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES; ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th November, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEIHO*," Commandant MELIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 7th November. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 27th October, 1870.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK, *Via* PANAMA *or* OVERLAND ROUTE.

A STEAMER will be dispatched hence for San Francisco via Yokohama, Nov. 12th.

The steamer leaving Shanghai same date will make close connection at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, and by OVERLAND ROUTE to principal points in the United States and Canadas, and, connecting with the various steam lines from New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, and Havre.

Through Tickets issued, also, to New York and Europe via Panama Route, and to Europe, per steamers of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, The West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, and The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, from Aspinwall direct. Connections made at Panama with Steam lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, by which passengers are ticketed through.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight via CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD and its connections, to the principal points in the United States and Canadas, and for Freight *Overland* for ENGLAND and the CONTINENT.

Through Bills of Lading given, also, for New York and Europe via Panama route, and to Europe via Aspinwall Lines, to Ports of Mexico, and ports on the West Coast of Central America, and South America to as far as Valparaiso.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full.

* Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, upon the amount of the regular fare.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 13th October, 1870.

Post-Office Notification.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Azof*, to-day, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Takow and Taiwanfoo.—Per *Mexicana*, at 11.30 A.M. to-day, the 4th instant.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*PEIHO*" will be dispatched on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 8th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 7th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 8th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the rates of postage, which must be paid in advance on correspondence transmitted from Hongkong or any of the Postal Agencies in China and Japan to the United Kingdom, by Private Ship, will in future be as follows, viz.:—

FOR LETTERS.
Twelve cents per half ounce.

FOR NEWSPAPERS.
Two cents each.

FOR BOOK PACKETS AND PATTERNS.
Not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents.
Above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 ozs., 4 cents.
Above 2 ozs., and not exceeding 4 ozs., 8 cents.
For every additional 4 ozs., 8 cents.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid Letters will be charged with a fine of Twelve cents in addition to the deficient postage.

Unpaid Books and Patterns will be charged at the rate of Twelve cents per four ounces.

Insufficiently paid Books and Patterns will be charged with the deficient postage and a fine of Six cents each.

The Registration fee on Letters, &c., is 8 cents.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 20th October, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded via Brindisi.......... 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded via Marseilles.......... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded via Southampton...... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED "LONDON" ONLY.

Many persons are in the habit of addressing Letters, &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals, to "London" only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c. reaching their rightful owners. In all, cases, however well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential, to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the streets in which they reside, and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 31st January, 1870.

It is hereby notified that, under the authority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st May last, Superintending, or First Class Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future, be entitled to the same privileges in regard to Letters sent by or addressed to them on their own private affairs as are at present enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the Army; and all Army Schoolmistresses will be entitled (as Army Schoolmasters of all but the First Class now are) to the same privileges, in regard to their Letters, as are enjoyed by non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 31st July, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward the rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, chargeable upon Book and Pattern Packets posted at Hongkong, or at any of the British Postal Agencies in China and Japan, to be forwarded by the British Contract Mail Packets to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, will be as follows, viz.:—

For a Packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight............................2 cents.
For a Packet above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces............4 "
For a Packet above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces............8 "
For a Packet above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces............16 "

and so on, adding 8 cents for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows, viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight............................2 cents.
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces............4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces............8 "

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that the rates of Postage (which must be paid in advance) chargeable upon Printed Papers and Patterns of Merchandize addressed to Constantinople, will henceforward be as follows viz.:—

For a Packet not exceeding 2 ounces.....2 cents.
For a Packet above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces.........................4 "
For a Packet above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces.........................8

and so on, adding 4 cents for every additional 4 ounces

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1869.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of an additional Convention concluded with the United States' Post Office, a further reduction has taken place in the postage on Letters between the United Kingdom and the United States, which has been extended to Letters forwarded *through* the United Kingdom.

The postage chargeable on Letters posted in Hongkong, or at any of the British Postal Agencies in China and Japan, addressed to the United States, to be forwarded by either British or French Packet, will henceforth be as follows, viz:—

When forwarded via Brindisi, 42 cents each half-ounce.

When forwarded via Marseilles, 36 cents each half-ounce.

When forwarded via Southampton, 28 cents each half ounce.

Prepayment of the postage is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 14th February, 1870.

Docks.

Underground Monitors.

On the return the general took occasion to stop at several stations to examine the defences which the detachments of coloured troops distributed along the railroad had built for themselves, and in which they had displayed wonderful skill and ingenuity. These defences they very aptly termed "underground monitors." The process of building one of these ingenious little defensive works was first to dig a hole ten feet square or more, according to the number of men to be accomodated, and about breast deep. The soil being very compact, made excellent walls. Upon the surface a sod breast, about eighteen inches thick and a foot high, was built on each face of the square, and overhead a plank-roof was thrown, covered with a thick mass of earth rendering the top bullet-proof. In the sod-walls and angles a number of loopholes were cut, allowing free slope for firing in every direction. These works were reached by a subterranean passage, with the entrance as much as thirty feet distant. Where several were built they were connected also by subterranean passages. A test of the defensible qualities of the "underground monitors" was made by a large party of warriors attacking one occupied by five soldiers. The savage party had stumbled upon the "monitor," and approached it out of curiosity. Their curiosity was considerably disturbed upon being received with a volley of bullets. After attempting all sorts of ruses and expedients to dislodge the soldiers, the savages left, having suffered a loss of several of their number. This single experience had a marvellous effect, eliciting a profound and distant recognition for all similar contrivances. An amusing incident is mentioned in which the invulnerability of the "monitors" was placed in a very dubious light. One day all except the look-out had retired to the "monitor," which had also the recommendation of affording fine protection from the intolerable heat of the sun. The men were lounging upon bunks which they had constructed within. Quite unexpectedly a huge "diamond" rattle-snake made his appearance. The entire garrison hastily decamped. The hideous old serpent coiled himself on the ground, and began a vigorous presentation of fangs. The late occupants were now on the outside, looking in through the portholes. The triumph of the venomous intruder was short-lived; the men opened a volley from without, and soon dispatched him. The "monitor" had achieved such a popularity that it was introduced very generally at the stations west of Fort Hays by the railroad employés, as a place of refuge in an extremity of danger.—*Sheridan's Troopers on the Borders, by De B. Randolph Keim.*

In the Doctor's Waiting-room.

Waiting is never a very amusing process, but to any one who can find humour in watching his fellow-men, the first hour in a physician's waiting-room is amusing enough. The room is crowded, and it is odd to see with what very various sorts of people it is crowded. There is the opulent, rubicund banker, wondering what can have been the matter with his head of late. There is the pale broken down widow. There is the young fashionable, with his eye-glass tapping impatiently at the window. There is the grey, quiet old fellow who looks as if he made a home of the waiting room. A Sister of Mercy is reading a book of devotions in the corner. There is always a London parson, dyspeptic, over worked, talkative. A belle of last season nestles under the imposing shade of her mamma. A young husband and wife are watching nervously over a wailing little child. The retiring figure behind the scagliola has the air of a governess. The odd thing is that the bulk of the "patients" look as well as people can look. They come in, facing the whole battery of eyes, with a certain air of gaiety and commonplace, as if they were paying a morning call. When their turn comes they leave the room with a look of absolute unconcern. Here and there is a pale face or a flush of colour that means pain; or a look of weariness, or the nervous change of place that marks the hypochondriac; or a low, hollow cough. But most of the frequenters of a doctor's waiting room have an air of health and strength that sets us wondering what brings them there. We begin to understand the great physician's saying about Pall Mall, to realize that looks have very little to do with the matter, to suspect that the world of healthy-looking people one meets in the street may after all be no really healthier than the crowd in the waiting-room. Then we begin to wonder what is the secret terror, the dark, hidden history of each. Is that Sister, reading her book of Hours, the victim of some act of heroic self-devotion or of idiotic asceticism? That dull brain of the banker, is it the result of a sudden increase of wealth or the result of some terrible "Black Monday?" We look at the two young parents drawn together over their little child, and ask whether that is the last bond that binds them together, and wonder whether they are clinging to the one frail tie that hinders their lives from driving apart over the life-sea. To the governess, pale, patient behind the pillar, the decision of that morning may bring ruin, starvation, death. The girl of the season is doomed, it may be, never to see a season again. There is one man that knows all these secrets, who, when he has done hearing one sad tale—or it may be telling it—simply rings his study bell, and hears another. How does he bear them? Is a doctor's sympathy blunted by the constant presence of moral pain, as it is by familiarity with physical pain? One remembers the gay, genial, noble-tempered gentleman about whose kindness and self-sacrifice the world has a thousand tales to tell, and all suspicion of hard-heartedness vanishes away. But the problem remains how delicacy of feeling can survive the daily pressure of what the doctor quietly calls "cases." Perhaps it is that to the doctor, himself the pressure is actually broken by that word "case." To him the patient is something more than a patient whom it is his duty to get well again, or even than an unfortunate person with whose trouble he is necessarily brought in contact. He is an object of scientific interest. Every phase of his disease, every symptom of his accident, every new accession or alleviation of pain, is with the physician an illustration of some physical law, or a new light thrown on some fresh theory, of a confirmation or a refutation of some accepted doctrine. The world of medicine is a world of controversies—controversies the more difficult to decide from the very variety and complexity of the phenomena of life and disease. A new case may be a weapon to fling at an opponent, or a conclusive demonstration of the truth of that opponent's system. But it always has, as it were, its scientific little pigeon-hole to fit into. The doctor's quiet nod as you describe symptom after symptom, his prevision of this feeling or that feeling, his gentle correction of some erroneous recollection, some exaggerated overstatement, convey gradually an impression that to his mind you are, in one way, simply another example of an invariable formula. He could take down his book and shew you the class, the species, to which you belong. But even as an object of scientific interest you have your individual as well as your general value. Each case has its own special peculiarities, its peculiar development, its varying phenomena. Every prescription is more or less an experiment, though an experiment based on ascertained laws. The doctor keeps his finger gently, but firmly, on his case, as the seaman keeps his hand on rope or rudder, watching its progress with an eye ahead for possible squalls, tacking this way and that way to meet sudden gusts of wind. He has his hours of doubt, of error, experiments that fail, desperate expedients that rescue at the very last, alternations of triumph and disappointment, inexplicable successes, inexplicable defeats. But out of all he gleans something for science. He parts from the sobbing group around the deathbed to jot down the special interests of the disease for some medical journal. While you are thanking him for your recovery he is striving to explain to himself a revival so contrary to theory. But he is not the less human because he is scientific. On the contrary, he is the more. It is, in fact, the scientific interest of each case that individualizes it, that prevents medicine from sinking into a mere routine of ills, that by keeping the mind always awake prevents the finer sympathies of the affections from sleeping. The doctor's triumph in the prescription that saves a child only quickens the joy with which he gives him back to his mother. His disappointment over the breakdown of some favourite theory tones, as it were, his mind to share the sorrow around the dead.—*Saturday Review.*

The bycicle has at length been made subservient to public utility. A young man attacked a young lady on Peckham Rye, and stole her gold watch and chain. John Holland, a carpenter, who was riding a bycicle at the time, saw the robbery, and put on all speed. After a smart race Holland succeeded in running the prisoner down, and he was captured by two gentlemen.

Intimations.

A HEALTHY LIVER.

THE liver is a large gland, lying under the short-ribs, on the right side. It is convex on the upper side and concave on the under, and is composed of several lobes or divisions. Its office is to secrete bile—that is, to separate it from the blood. It weighs about four pounds, being the largest organ in the body. The tendency of long-continued heat is to derange the natural action of the liver, and ultimately to produce enlargement, hardening, torpidity, and chronic inflammation of that organ. The symptoms indicating liver disease are as follows:

A sense of fulness and weight in the right side, with some enlargement and pain, particularly when pressed; pains in one or both shoulders and under the shoulderblades; disagreeable or painful feeling when lying on the left side; yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine; bowels irregular, loose, or costive; red veins through the eyes; sometimes a dry, hacking cough; shortness of breath; a bad taste in the mouth in the morning; the urine deposits a sediment on standing; generally a low and desponding state of mind; the nervous system much disturbed; disinclination to apply the mind, and frequently a great dread of imagined evils supposed to be impending.

We believe that no medicines offered for the cure of liver disease have ever had as extensive a field of successful trial as our

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

In the Western, Southern, and Pacific States of North America; in Canada, in Central America, in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, U. S. of Colombia, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Venezuela, British West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, East Indies, Spain, and Portugal; they are well known, and constantly used. Every month finds a large increase in their sales, and their success is something quite unparalleled; but it is easily explained. They are prepared expressly to relieve and cure all

LIVER AND BILIOUS DISEASES,

constituting nearly three-quarters of all the sicknesses with which mankind suffer. The active principles of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are—

PODOPHYLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

both simple vegetables, but both potent for controlling the liver—cleansing it of all sluggish secretions, and invigorating it to a state of healthy and natural action.

Full directions around each phial.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

"WHAT IS IT MADE OF?"

Is the oft-repeated inquiry which comes to us from the most distant sections of the world about our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

"WHAT MAKES IT SO LASTING?"

Is also a query often put to us. Of course we are not willing to make our formula known, and all such questions remain unanswered. "Ah!" says one, "I smell

MIGNONETTE AND LAVENDER;

nothing else could be so delicate, yet so refreshing." Still we answer nothing, because were we either to deny or admit, it would be equally disbelieved. "To me, says another,

HONEYSUCKLE AND JASMINE

are as plain as they can be." But to this also our only reply is silence—premising here, however, that if our great Perfume depended on any two single flowers, its breath would be poor indeed. "Yes, yes!" exclaimed a third; "but you cannot deceive me!

ORANGE FLOWERS AND VIOLETS

are to my sense of smell the marked and easily perceptible prevailing perfume in the Florida Water." Well, well, we will not be so rude as to contradict a lady (nearly all these queries are from the ladies), but we simply wonder they don't discover the soft and delicious fragrance of

LILIES AND MOSS ROSES,

or the rich perfume of the gorgeous Magnolia. But the truth is, that the many floral extracts which enter into the composition of the true

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

are so exactly and perfectly blended together, that it is quite impossible to detect the distinctive odour of any single one. The effect of the combination is the most agreeable and refreshing perfume to be found anywhere. "We never get tired of it; the longer we use it, we enjoy it the more." But this can be said only of the MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are others who offer for sale fluids which they they call Florida Water, but they possess none of the wonderful virtues of Murray & Lanman's; and buyers should always be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by

LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK, *Sole Proprietors.*

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established in 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

A TONIC, ALTERATIVE, AND DIET DRINK,

ADAPTED TO

ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES,

AND ESPECIALLY NEEDFUL IN

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Thirty years of practical experience have established the fame of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as a STANDARD REMEDY for Scrofula and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Disorders, beyond the reach of competition. The world knows that its effects in such maladies are, to

ARREST SUPPURATION,
PRODUCE SOUND FLESH,
COOL THE ANGRY SKIN,
RESTORE THE SECRETIONS,
INVIGORATE THE FRAME,
PURIFY ALL THE FLUIDS,
AND
BRACE THE CONSTITUTION.

But its operation is not limited to one class of distempers. As a general Corrective, Tonic, and Alterative, its importance is affirmed by the best medical talent of the age, and the sick and feeble everywhere place the fullest faith in its preventive and remedial properties. The value of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, as an antidote to the complaints which prevail in SPRING AND SUMMER, cannot be overrated. During these seasons the human physique is subjected to severe trials. It requires reinforcement, it demands help, in order to withstand the strain. We all know the debilitating and dangerous tendency of

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE,
UNWHOLESOME EXHALATIONS,
INSALUBRIOUS WINDS,
LONG-CONTINUED RAINS,
FIERCE, EXHAUSTIVE HEAT,
AN UNHEALTHY SOIL,
AND
DELETERIOUS WATER.

In SPRING, SUMMER, and a portion of AUTUMN, the lives of thousands are in continual jeopardy from these prolific sources of disease. The best safeguard, the surest defence against them, is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. It should be used as a daily beverage or DIET DRINK throughout the unhealthy season. Two tablespoonfuls, taken in a tumbler of water three times a-day, will impart a tone and vigor to the system, which will render it impervious to the disorders that usually result from the above-named causes.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
1530 20th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months } ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months } ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON, *Agent the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } ½ do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months } ¾ do do
Above six months the full annual rate.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1067 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months, } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months, } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company*
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 fres., And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of 5,000,000 fres., Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of 17,000,000 fres. Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } 1 per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3
Above 3 months, and not exceeding } 6
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

廣 材 [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.
12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Business Announcements.

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by W. H. BELL, *Daily Press* Office, AND Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, & CO., *Queen's Road*, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed 18s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 6 and 368, cloth. 6s.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la Langue Chinoise. Par J. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3. 3s.

CURTIUS.—Proeve eener Japansche Spraakkunst van Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandscher Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, uitgegeven op last van zijn Excellentie den Minister van Kolonien. Large 8vo. pp. xvi. and 230, Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.

CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to, pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 7, 9, 6, 8, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcp. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. London, 1868. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality, of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. cloth, pp. XX. and 62. London, 1868. 4s. 6d.

DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances militaires en trois langues. Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1860. 8s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 370, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 sup.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 280, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

GRADUATED READING; comprising a circle of knowledge in 200 lessons. (Chinese and English.) Gradation I. Second edition, improved 8vo., 50 sheets. (The first edition appeared in 1856.) Hongkong, 1864. 2s. 6d.

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc., member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c., &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo. pp. x. and 350, sewed. Leiden, 1868.

HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese Language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1866, 2s.

HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo. pp. 274, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the missions to China.

HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary; with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D., Imperial 8vo., pp. xii.and 560 and 132, cloth, Shanghai, 1867. £5 5s.

HOFFMAN.—Shopping Dialogues, in Japanese, Dutch, and English. By Professor J. Hoffman Oblong 8vo. pp. xiii. and 44, sewed. 3s.

JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hodikoei Kamonosky, (the first edition being published by Hori Tatsnoskay.) Oblong 4to., pp. ii. and 998, cloth, Yedo, 1866. £3 3s.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I, June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (5 copies) each 9s.

JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II, May, 1859. (10 copies) each 10s.
ditto, ditto, New Series, No. I, December, 1864, (7 copies) each 10s.
ditto, ditto, New Series, No. II, December, 1865, (15 copies) each 10s.

JULIEN.—San-Tseu-King. Trium litterarum liber, a Wang-Po-Heou sub finem XIII. Saeculi compositus sinicum textum adjecta 214 clavium tabula et et latinum verdia Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 2s. 6d.

JULIEN.—Thsien-Tsou-Wen. Le livre de mille mots le plus ancien livre élémentaire des Chinois publié en Chinois avec une double traduction et des notes par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 6s.

JULIEN.—Exercices pratiques d'analyse de syntaxe et de lexigraphie Chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo., pp. xxiii. and 270. Paris, 1842.

JU-KIAO-LI, ou les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols., Cr. 8vo., Paris 1826.

KIDD.—Catalogue of the Chinese Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By the Rev. S. Kidd. 8vo., pp. 58, sewed. 1s.

LANCTOT.—Chinese and English Phrase Book with the Chinese pronunciation indicated in English, specially adapted for the use of merchants, travellers, and families. By Benoni Lanctot. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo., pp. 88, sewed. San Francisco, 1867. 6s.

LEGGE.—The Life and Teachings of Confucius, with Explanatory Notes. By James Legge, D.D. Reproduced for General Readers from the Author's work, "The Chinese Classics," with the original Text. Crown 8vo., cloth, pp. vi. and 338. 10s. 6d.

LEGGE.—The Chinese Classics. With a translation, Critical and Exegetical, Notes, Prolegomena, and Copious Indexes. By James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society. In seven vols. Vol. I containing Confucian Analects, the Great Learning, and the Doctrine of the Mean. 8vo. pp. 526, cloth. £2 2s. —Vol. II., containing the Works of Mencius. 8vo. pp. 634, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III. Part I., containing the First Part of the Shoo-King, or the Books of T. Ang. the Books of Yu, the Books of Hea, the Books of Shang, and the Prolegomena. Royal 8vo. pp. viii. and 280, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III. Part II., containing the Fifth Part of the Shoo-King, or the Books of Chow and the Indexes. Royal 8vo. pp. 281—736, cloth, £2 2s.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessel	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG. Steamers.					
Adeline,	Young	Brit. str	394	Gibb, Livingston & Co	For Sale East Coast
Azof,	Festimer	Brit. str	700	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Australia,	White	Brit. str		P. & O. S. N. Co	
Celia,	Gloadell	Brit. str		Order	
China,	Writer	N. G. str	649	Siemssen & Co	At Canton
Circe,	Carlo Roca	Span. str	1200	Spanish Consul	
Chukiang,	Warden	Brit. str	636	Siemssen & Co	At Canton
Cleator,	Woolfe	Brit. str	417	Butterfield & Swire	
Dang Wee,	Izze	Anna. str	103	Landstein & Co	
Delaware,	Fishit	Brit. str	2596	Gilman & Co	
Delhi,	Wilkinson	Brit. str	1925	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Elgin,	Hutton	Brit. str	849	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fame,	Stephenson	Brit. str	117	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Fire Dart,		Brit. str	500	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	
Ganges,	Gilson	Brit. str	1190	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Great Northern,	Murrell	Brit. str	800	John Burd & Co	
Kinshan,	Cary	Brit. str	586	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang,	Benning	Brit. str	1065	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung,	Burnie	Brit. str	421	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Little Orphan,		Brit. str	46	Union Dock Co	Tug Plying
Manila,	Abarca	Span. str		Landstein & Co	
Mars,	McCaslin	Amr. str	679	Aug. Heard & Co	Manila
Norna,	Locke	Brit. str	981	P. & O. Co	
Pasig,	Elizalde	Span. str	170	E. J. Eage	
Pawtuxet,	Nichols	Amr. str	230	Aug. Heard & Co	
Peiho,	Meliza	Fren. str	2230	Messageries Maritimes	
Poyang,		Brit. str	821	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	Laid up
Prince Albert,	Busche	Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Shaftesbury,	Aitkin	Rus. str	534	Landstein & Co	Saigon, &c.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy,		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Suwonada,	Hamlin	Amr. str	805	Aug. Heard & Co	Saigon, &c.
White Cloud,	Carrol	Brit. str	350	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	
† Running between H.kong and Canton					
† Running between Macao and H.kong					
Sailing Vessels.					
Aberhus,	Malling	Nor. bk	400	John Burd & Co	
Altagracia,	Onendo	Span. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
Albert Victor,	Backin	Brit. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	Saigon
Alexandre,	Prescott	Brit. bk	251	Captain	
Anna Bella,	McDonald	Brit. bk	334	Borneo Co. Limited	Saigon
Aquis,	Santos	Port. sch	352	Remedios & Co	
Aztecs,	Varly	Brit. bk	394	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Batavia,	Herfeldt	N. G. bk	386	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Beemah,	Wakeman	Brit. sh	887	Jardine, Matheson & Co	F't or Charter
Berend,	Pomme	N. G. bk	355	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Brema,	Schwentzer	N. G. bk	400	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Brinkburn Priory,	Jack	Brit. bk	451	Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	Bombay
Britain's Pride,	Collings	Brit. bg	178	J. S. Hook, Son & Co	Saigon
Carmelita & Ida,	Jensen	N. G. bk	421	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Carl Ritter,	Sachau	N. G. bk	235	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Caroline,	Paulsen	N. G. sch	256	Carlowitz & Co	
Chattanooga,	Freeman	Amr. bk	520	D. Lapraik & Co	
Chusan,	Wagner	N. G. sch	256	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Clarendon,	Heinrichs	N. G. bk	432	Melchers & Co	New York
Clarendon,	Davies	Brit. bk	650	Olyphant & Co	Sydney
Clota,	Middleton	Brit. bk	225	Borneo Co. Limited	
Clipper,	Hoffhauser	N. G. sch	223	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Colima,	Jacobsen	N. G. bk	226	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Colombo,	Plenge	Brit. bk	882	Melchers & Co	
Contest,	Reynolds	Siam. bk	388	Chinese	
Corea,	Carr	Brit. sh	581	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Cora Linn,	Chant	Brit. bk	468	Chinese	
Cosmopolite,	Dubreuil	Fren. bk	600	Carlowitz & Co	Macao
Courier,	Osmont	Brit. bk	361	Chinese	
Cruizer,	Radonne	Siam. bk	465	Chinese	
Diane,	Jacobsen	N. G. bk	166	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Duc do Malakoff,	Mousse	Fren. bk	490	Grun & Co	
Daina,	Ritter	N. G. bk	274	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Egeria,	Fagg	Brit. bk	785	Aug. Heard & Co	
Elise,	Thuren	N. G. bk	304	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Else,	Kaempfer	N. G. bk	250	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Elsa,	Horns	N. G. bk	343	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ellen Rickmers,	Rahn	N. G. bk	206	Melchers & Co	
Emma,	Peterson	N. G. bk	347	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Enterprise,	Schmidt	Amr. sch	125	Hogg & Co	
Enterprise,	Hunter	Siam. bk	487	Chinese	
Eola,	Boucheron	Fren. bk	373	Fr Dogener	
Ero,	Merceron	Fren. bk	332	Grun & Co	
Ariston,	Kildahl	Nor. bk	631	Siemssen & Co	Singapore
Faize Allum,	Kneen	Brit. bk	363	Asger & Esmail	Bombay
Formosa,	Paulsen	N. G. bk	275	Melchers & Co	
Formosa,	Allen	Amr. sh	1252	Aug. Heard & Co	
F. Tudor,	Bradford	Amr. sh	1155	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco
Frisch,	Tubin	N. G. sch	207	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Tientsin
Gaviota,	Sainsbury	Brit. sch	150	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Dismasted
Gesine Brons,	Gromwold	N. G. bk	506	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Golden Fleece,	Adams	Amr. sh	1475	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Golden Hind,	Hatch	Amr. sh	1163	Aug. Heard & Co	
Goliah,	De Silva	Siam. bk	512	Chinese	
G. C. L. Meyer,	Moller	N. G. bk	306	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hansa,	Drewe	N. G. bk	500	Siemssen & Co	
Hans,	Harbo	N. G. bk	328	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hap Seng,	Bastian	Siam. bk	800	Chinese	
Hero,	Kent	Amr. sch	389	Order	
Hermann,	Schilder	N. G. bk	325	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Highlander,	Foster	Amr. sh	1352	Aug. Heard & Co	
Hongkong,	Ebero	[illegible] bk	448	Remedios & Co	
Hugo & Otto,	Rickert	N. G. bk	402	Birley & Co	London
Hyacinth,	Brown	Brit. bk	324	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Hydra,	Runge	N. G. bk	297	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Iphigenia,	Peters	N. G. bk	418	Siemssen & Co	
I. of the South,	Davidson	Brit. sh	821	John Burd & Co	
James Vinicombe,	Biggall	Brit. sh	679	Borneo Co. Limited	Cebu, &c.
Japan,	Keferstein	N. G. sch	271	Siemssen & Co	
Jane Maria,	Lodgett	Brit. bk	341	Rosario & Co	
Jkva,	Maibuir	N. G. bk	302	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Jeanne Alice,	Mentiet	Fren. sh	1027	Landstein & Co	
Jenny,	Hartmann	N. G. bk	237	Melchers & Co	
Johanna,	Stegmann	N. G. bk	201	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Kate Carnie,	Law	Brit. sh	458	Gilman & Co	
Killarney,	Hume	Brit. bk	432	Birley & Co	
Kim Hong Tye,	Jessen	Siam. bk	316	Chinese	
Kingfisher,	Coldred	Amr. sh	699	Aug. Heard & Co	
Kronprindsessen,	M'Pennson	Dan. bk	343	John Burd & Co	
Laurite,	Gelbrieds	N. G. sch	247	Melchers & Co	
Linda,	Hupfer	N. G. bk	549	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lizzie,	Olsen	N. G. bk	314	Aug. Heard & Co	
Lois,	Lewis	Brit. bk	381	Chinese	Cebu
Lochnaw,	Urquhart	Brit. bk	277	Order	
Lola,	[illegible]	[illegible] sch	160	Order	
Lorelei,	Ingermann	N. G. bk	303	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Louisa,	Quick	Brit. bk	224	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
L'Imperatrice,	Fyhes	Brit. sh	671	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Madura,	Steffens	N. G. bk	257	Siemssen & Co	
Maori,	Mordue	Brit. bk	76	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
M. Dederika,	Von Lindt	Ned. bk	620	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Marathon,	Donell	Amr. bk	377	Wm. Pustau & Co	Amoy
Maria Miles,	Brandt	N. G. bk	208	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Marie Suzanne,	Liegeyen	Fren. bk	250	Captain	
Marie,	Kloncke	N. G. bk	451	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Matilda Atheling,	Wheeat	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Amoy
Malay,	Clough	Amr. sh	612	Russell & Co	
Melissa,	Wiese	N. G. bk	316	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Metis,	Poulsen	N. G. bk	736	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Mexicana,	Jeffries	Brit. bk	207	Chinese	
Mina,		Span. bk		Remedios & Co	
Minerva,	Diaz	Span. bk	273	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mirago,	Finch	Brit. sh		Chinese	
M. M. Jones,	Jones	Brit. bk	267	J. S. Hook, Son & Co	
Mozambique,	Oehlmann	N. G. bk	224	Wm. Pustau & Co	Bangkok
Nelly,	Poilbout	Fren. bk	78	Messageries Maritimes	Manila
Nightingale,	Sparrow	Amr. sh	975	Aug. Heard & Co	
Nuuanu,	Hager	Haw. bk	160	Melchers & Co	
Ocean,	Mathews	Brit. bk	522	D. Howaid	
Ozen,	Ohlsen	Nor. bk	500	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Orpheus,	Smith	Amr. sh	1070	Aug. Heard & Co	
Osceola,	Warden	Amr. sh	1157	Aug. Heard & Co	
Otter Caps,	Geo. M. Pearl	Brit. sh	58	Order	
Pak Wan,	Shiel	Brit. bk	70	Order	
Penguin,	Gerde	N. G. bk	350	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Peterborough,	Orchard	Brit. bk	50	Holliday, Wise & Co	
Peru,	Baugitt	S. Sal. sch	59	Remedios & Co	
Piriola,	Kroll	N. G. bk	24	Siemssen & Co	
Pilot Fish,	Watson	Brit. bk	31	D. Lapraik & Co	F't or Charter
Prospector,	Bluel	Brit. bk	22	Nahee, Smith & Co	Iloilo, &c.
Providencia,	Biadurazag	San. S. sh	58	Remedios & Co	
Pyrmont,	Diedrichsen	N. G. bk	4	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Q. of the Sea,	Tomlinson	Brit. bk	39	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Labuan
Sampan,	Rasmusse	N. G. bk	20	Wm. Pustau & Co	
S. D. Carleton,	Freeman	Amr. bk	68	Aug. Heard & Co	F't or Charter
Sally Brown,	Matthew	Amr. bk	42	Aug. Heard & Co	
Senator Iker,	Schumacher	N. G. sh	124	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Sea Bird,	Marti	Brit. bk	32	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Sea Serpent,	Warde	Amr. bk	27	Russell & Co	
Shirley,	Willcom	Amr. sh	104	Aug. Heard & Co	
S. Delitsch,	Prehn	N. G. bk	17	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Star of the North,	Rawle	Brit. sh	66	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Sea Drift,	Staine	Brit. bk	37	Captain	
Shooting Star,	Langhel	Siam. bk	61	Chinese	
St. Paul,	Marli	Amr. sh	1177	Olyphant & Co	
St. Pierre,	Schmidt	Fren. bk	17	Siemssen & Co	Dismasted

Vessel	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.					
St. Yves,	Bertant	Fren. bk	570	Carlowitz & Co	New York
Success,	Hanson	Siam. bk	280	Chinese	
Sumatra,	Mollen	Amr. sh	1073	Aug. Heard & Co	
Sword Fish,	Moller	Siam. bk	575	Chinese	
Telegraph,	Bloom	Siam. bk	302	Chinese	
Thetis,	Oeldermann	N. G. bk	241	Wm. Pustau & Co	London
Tuisko,	Thulen	N. G. bk	716	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Varuna,	Lorenzen	N. G. bk	488	Wm. Pustau & Co	
V. de Granada,	Boullard	Fren. bk	296	Landstein & Co	
Vistula,	P. Corrique	Rus. sh	635	Landstein & Co	
Victor,	Wass	Amr. bk	698	Aug. Heard & Co	
Walton,	Mercer	Brit. bk	576	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Manila
Whanlee,	Chinese Captain	Siam. lur	110	Chinese	
Whirlwind,	Graham	Brit. sh	868	Rozario & Co	
William Clowes,	Tadlock	Brit. sh	561	Borneo Co. Limited	
Willy,	Rohker	N. G. sch	280	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Y. y 6 Hermanos,	Balvas	Span. bk	549	Remedios & Co	
Receiving Vessels, & Hulks.					
Chase,	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William,	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams,	J. Halloran	Hulk	318	Water Police	
WHAMPOA. Steamer.					
Lintin,		Brit. str	90	Acheong	
Sailing Vessels.					
Benvoirlich,	Macdougal	Brit. bk	600	Chinese	
Encarnacion,	Garloqui	Span. bk	470	Remedios & Co	
Eugene Leonie,	Pollic	Fren. bk	600	Order	
Game Cock,	Sherbourne	Amr. sh	1150	Olyphant & Co	New York
John Lidgett,	Polson	Brit. sh	770	Gilman & Co	London
John Milton,	Bantellor	Brit. sh	610	Birley & Co	
John Worster,	Knowles	Amr. sh	612	Olyphant & Co	New York
Kirkland,	Colledge	Brit. bk	453	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Fair Leader,	Newman	Brit. bk	473	Gilman & Co	London
Misko,	Anderson	Brit. bk	514	John Burd & Co	
Neustan,	Schibye	Amr. sh	847	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
FOOCHOW. In port on 25th October, 1870.					
Activ,	Lemmerman	N. G. sch	151	Aug. Heard & Co	
Borealis,	Beard	Brit. sh	920	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Caesar,	Vahland	N. G. bk	306	Order	
Corypheus,	Roe	Brit. bk	29	Birley & Co	
D. Castle,	McRitchie	Brit. sh	678	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Espiegle,	Way	Brit. sh	391	Gilman & Co	New York
Ferdinand,	Meyer	N. G. bk	415	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Foldon,	Braun	Nor. bk	350	Captain	Uncertain
Forest Belle,	Petersen	Amr. bk	380	Order	
Guinevere,	Stewart	Brit. sh	879	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
India,	Johansen	N. G. bg	149	Russell & Co	
Isabella Ridley,	McKae	Brit. bk	510	Order	
Iris,	Horn	N. G. sch	213	Captain	
Japan,	Hoyer	N. N. bk	216	Turner & Co	
Magellan,	Crosbi	Brit. sh	613	Westal, Galton & Co	
Matador,	Kalkbloser	N. G. sh	34	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Dunedin
Samuel Russell,	Lucas	Amr. sh	752	Russell & Co	New York
Santos,	Kleingarn	N. G. sch	163	Master	
Taikun,	Holler	N. G. bk	360	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Australia
Titsing,	Blomfield	Brit. sh	816	Birley & Co	London
The Caliph,	Ritson	Brit. sh	915	Jardine, Matheson & Co	New York
Victory,	Brown	Brit. bg	255	Adamson, Bell & Co	Sydney
Virgilia,	Le Sueur	Brit. sh	512	Captain	
White Adder,	Tiptaft	Brit. sh	915	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Ziba,	Bowers	Brit. bk	513	John Silverlock & Co	Uncertain
SHANGHAI. In port on 24th October, 1870. *The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.*					
Adeline,	Broadhurst	Brit. bg	216	A. R. Tilby & Co	
Alice,	Windomer	Brit. bk	626	Aug. Heard & Co	London
A. E. Vidal,	Angelbeck	N. G. bk	331	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	New York
Angle Saxon,	Davidson	Brit. sh	693	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Annie Gray,	More	Brit. bk	727	Olyphant & Co	
Anne Porter,	Davy	Brit. bk	238	Order	
Argonaut,	Sanderson	Brit. bk	546	Little & Co	
Asia,	Kirk	Brit. bk	649	Master	
Audax,	O'Sullivan	Brit. bk	271	Glover, Dow & Co	
Bertha,	Rose	N. G. sch	210	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Brockham,	Richardson	Brit. sh	1018	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Carricks,	Anderson	Brit. sh	940	Gilman & Co	London
Carl Wilhelm,	Johnson	N. G. bk	216	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Chetah,	Reid	Brit. sh	759	Borneo Co. Limited	Swatow
Drache,	Petersen	N. G. bk	548	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Dundonald,	McLellan	Brit. sh	591	Shaw, Brothers & Co	London
Ennate Snare,	Saxtof	Dan. bk	381	Order	
Felix,	Morele	Fren. bk	334	French Government	
Foochowfoo,	Petersen	Brit. bk	340	Master	
Fidele Roquette,	Vonnier	Fren. bk	309	Glover, Dow & Co	Saigon
Francis Henty,	Quaylo	Brit. bk	451	Master	
Geffrard,	Francis	Brit. bg	316	Morris & Lewis	
G. F. Haendel,	Sanders	N. G. bk	825	Order	
Glamorganshire,	Morgan	Brit. bk	427	Gilman & Co	
Glenavon,	Henderson	Brit. sh	820	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Her Majesty,	Seymour	Brit. sh	1112	Chapman, King & Co	
Hindostan,	Mutsford	Brit. sh	833	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Hongkong,	Jacobsen	N. G. bk	227	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jason,	Leslie	Brit. sh	878	Order	
Johann Carl,	Hacstool	N. G. bk	395	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Juman,	Taylor	Brit. sh	800	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Kotren,	Howitt	Brit. bk	378	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Amoy, &c.
Lady Bowen,	Woodcock	Brit. sh	800	Russell & Co	
Laurel,	Watt	Brit. sh	636	Gilman & Co	
Levi Stevens,	Newbury	Amr. sch	520	Frazar & Co	
Lizzie Allen,	Brown	Brit. sch	325	Glover, Dow & Co	
Lorling,	Mortensen	N. G. bk	306	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Nagasaki
Maria,	Menendez	Rus. sh	637	Order	
Mary Whitridge,	Cutler	Amr. sh	862	Russell & Co	New York
Martha,	Koch	N. G. bg	215	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Minerva,	Loose	N. G. bk	280	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Monro Castle,	Jewett	Amr. bk	404	Frazar & Co	New York
Montana,	Griffin	Amr. bk	651	Olyphant & Co	New York
Newcastle Castle,	Linklater	Brit. bk	312	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
N. B. Palmer,	Low	Amr. sh	1125	Smith, Archer & Co	New York
Nuebof,	Wendt	N. G. bk	374	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Pioneer,	Pittman	Brit. bg	216	Glover, Dow & Co	
Prosperity,	Dansky	Siam. bk	476	Chinese	
Sirius,	Lange	N. G. sch	600	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
St. Anna,	Radenne	Fren. bk	209	F. Tellonno	Newchwang
Stanley,	Doughty	Brit. bk	384	Morris & Lewis	Chefoo
Tamerlane,	Craig	Brit. bk	764	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Tyburnia,	Stephens	Brit. sh	942	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Rebecca,	Davidson	N. G. bk	408	Olyphant & Co	
Robert Rickmers,	Reithfos	N. G. bk		Wm. Pustau & Co	
Queen of the age,	Flynn	Brit. sh	757	Gilman & Co	London
CHEFOO. In Port on 12th October, 1870.					
Amoy,		Siam. bk	290	Chinese	Discharging
Anna,	Eisenmenger	N. G. bk	220	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	F't or Charter
Assens,	Kapsen	Dan. sch	252	Holmes, Vasmer & Co	
Bonnie Dunkeld,	Tome	Brit. sch	205	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Discharging
Canton,	Meinert	Siam. bk	779	Chinese	
China,	Jessen	N. G. sch	176	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	Foochow
China,	Schonberg	Brit. sch	222	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Discharging
Ching-too,	Douglas	Brit. sch	301	Ferguson & Co	Amoy
Chow Sye,	Jurgensen	Siam. bk	460	Chinese	Discharging
Comet,	Salmon	Siam. sh	326	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Elvira,	Alldag	N. G. bk	325	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Falk,	Lund	N. G. sch	132	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Foochow
Frederich,		N. G.	226	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Friendship,	Kurtt	Siam.	416	Chinese	Discharging
Glory,	Jurgensen	Siam. bk	410	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Discharging
Hermann,	Thede	N. G. bg		Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Hubenzollern,	Harhagen	N. G. bg		Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Irene,	Behrens	N. G. sch	202	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Ide Molar,		Brit. bk	319	Holmes, Widman & Co	F't or Charter
Katharine,	Gudesberg	Dan. bg	320	Chinese	Newchwang
Kierkegaard,	Halvorsen	Nor. bk	461	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Lochnagar,	Neil	Brit. bk	301	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	Hongkong
Mathilde,	Jacobsen	N. G. bg		Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Matilda,	Ranison	Brit. bg	252	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Newchwang
Maury,	Oest	N. G. bk	180	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Morning Star,	Schutt	Siam. bk	670	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Discharging
Mozart,	Marrusen	Nor. bk	357	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	F't or Charter
Norseman,	Hansen	Siam. sh	771	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Hongkong
Oscar,	Alm	Swed. bg	151	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Oslo,	Petterson	Nor. bk	57	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Newchwang
Rebecca,	Schipper	N. G. bg	20	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Rubicon,	Watt	Brit. sch	20	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Yihotka
Stanfield,	Cummings	Brit. bk	546	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Wataw
Shooting Star,	Langhead	Siam. bk	450	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Discharging
Sophie,	Olesen	N. G. bg	215	Janssen, Vasmer & Co	
Tay Watt,	Jas	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Theresa Behn,	Schmidt	N. G. bk	405	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	
Vidar,	Christensen	N. G. bk	283	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	F't or Charter
Woodlands,	Ware	Brit. bk	253	Wilson, Cornabe & Co	Discharging
Zebrah,	Steyens	Brit. bk		Wilson, Cornabe & Co	

Printed & Published for the proprietor, [illegible] per D. Warre Smith, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.